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CAPT. W. H. KITCHIN

Says that the **Democratic Party is a success When out of Power Only.**

A FRAUD AND A FAILURE WHEN IT GETS "A CHANCE."

HE PROMISED IN 1892 TO LEAVE THE PARTY IF IT DID NOT CARRY OUT ITS PROMISES.

THE LEADERS OF THE PARTY AS WELL AS CLEVELAND BELONG TO THE MONEY POWER.

They have Deserted the Principles of Democracy While They Hold to the Name to Fool the People.---A Subservient Democratic Congress has Helped the Schemers to Paralyze the Business of the Country.---The Democratic Crime of 1893 More Infamous than the Republican Crime of 1873.---The Wilson Tariff Bill a Fraud and a Humbug.---The Republicans have Betrayed the People for 25 Years and the Democrats do the Same Thing the First Chance They Get.---It Will not do for Those who Favor Good Government to Follow the Leaders of the Democratic Party any Longer.---He is a Democrat, Therefore He can not stay in the Party any Longer.

The Democratic party is a wonderful organization in some respects. There is nothing original about it. It lacks the courage of its convictions. Its intentions and good purposes are always right. Its declarations are always sound and patriotic. As a minority party, it has accomplished great things and achieved wonderful success. It has been as a balance wheel to the government for more than twenty-five years. But for this organization and its resistance to the aggressive infringements of the organic law of the land by the Republican organization for the last twenty-five years, the power of the government would have long since been changed. It has stood like a rock wall between the oppressor and the oppressed. It has made more promises and pledges to the people and stood by THEM more faithfully than any other political organization in the country for the last twenty-five years, and made them in good faith and convinced the American people that, if intrusted with the government and its administration all promises and pledges would be as earnestly and as faithfully kept as made. As a minority party, it was a grand and towering success. It educated the people. It taught them their constitutional and legal rights, as well as the natural, inalienable and indefeasable rights. It advocated individual liberty and individual citizenship, and educated the citizens up to the full measurement of his citizenship. It opened the eyes of the great warriors of the people, to the wrongs and outrages committed by the Republican party against their inherent and national rights. It has educated the people up to a knowledge of their constitutional rights. It has exposed and made manifest to the most unlettered, the injustice, the iniquity, and inequality of the protective tariff system. This once great party, has thoroughly instilled in the minds of the American people, that both gold and silver are money metals and that both were used by our ancestors as money, and that the framers of the constitution and the builders of this government so recognized these two metals and made them money metals in the organic law of the land and declared that the States should make no other money but gold and silver a legal tender in the payment of debts. Yes, this party has been the great educator, the great instructor and defender of the natural and constitutional rights of the people from the foundation of this government until the year of our Lord 1884. From that time until this hour the democratic party has been departing gradually from the faith of the Fathers. As a minority party it did more to maintain the rights of the people and to preserve their liberties then the majority party. In fact it stood like a rock wall, against the encroachments and usurpations of the republican party, and but for its powerful and patriotic resistance to the usurpations of that party it really seemed that life would not be worth living in the South. The truth is the American people began to believe in and trust the democratic party to such a degree that in 1884, they repudiated the republican party and drove it from power and installed the democratic party in power in the executive branch of the government and in one branch of the legislative department. The people trusted the party to that extent. At the expiration of four years, they were sadly disappointed and terribly disgruntled at the experiment. They learned to their sorrow, that they had selected a leader whose opinion of his own greatness made him not a servant but a master. He became at once wiser and greater than the party, and dominated and dictated its policy. His four years administration was used for all it was worth to defeat the will of those who made him president. He used the powers of the government and all its patronage to disorganize and break down the two great political parties, and to build upon their ruins a personal party. He was by nature and surroundings an enemy to the laboring millions and a friend to the monied power of the country. The monied Kings and Lords of both parties stood by him, it is true, under cover.

The people measured the man, they understood him, but he was in the hands of the Northern monied kings and so was the leaders of the democratic party, and they forced his nomination on the party the second time. But the people in their righteous indignation rebuked the insult and retired him to the shades of private life, and re-installed the republican party in power. At the expiration of four years the people were again disgusted with the maladministration of the republican party and determined to make a change. For the third time Cleveland was forced upon the party, by the Eastern and Northern democratic monied kings, with his record on silver, the national banks, and civil service tomfoolery as well known as now, and the dirt eating democrats from the South, accepted him without a protest. They had not recovered from their scare since 1861. At this time the majority of the American people were disgusted with both Cleveland and Harrison, but one or the other had to be swallowed. Which was the least of the two evils? Either was more than any honest man could stomach, except as a choice between evils. A plurality, not a majority of the people accepted Cleveland, upon the assurance of the leaders of the democratic party, that he had become a democrat since his experience as president four years and his defeat for the second term, and that he would give the country a pure and simple democratic administration. If he has performed but one democratic act since his election, the country has not heard of it. He approved the law or act repealing the infamous election laws. This was democratic. He has surrounded himself with personal friends, mugwumps and republicans, regardless of the good of the country or the party that elevated him to power. He has given the country a personal administration instead of a democratic administration. In his first term, he attempted to destroy the democratic party and place the American people at the tender mercies of the bankers, bond-holders, money-changers. In this he partially failed, and sought a second nomination at the hands of the democratic leaders and received it by acclimation; and was defeated by acclimation by the people. Still bent upon the destruction of the party and the subjugation of the people to the will and pleasure of the monied power of the North, he the third term sought the nomination at the hands of the same democratic leaders, but this time in conjunction with the combined monied power of the entire North, South and West. Under a mortal protest more than a million democrats voted for him. He was, as stated above, elected by a plurality. At once he began his devilish undemocratic work. Three days after his inauguration he began to plot, scheme, and intrigue against the then existing, lawful and constitutional government of the Sandwitch Islands in open violation of the constitution of his country which he had just sworn to support, and in open violation of all international laws and civility between civilized and christian nations.

Fortunately for this country and its honor he failed in his wicked and unrepublican endeavors. His next move on the political chess board, was a conspiracy with the combined monied powers of this country, England and Germany to complete the work begun during his first term. The over-reaching and all-absorbing issue in the campaign, was a reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis, the next, the second great issue, was the restoration of silver to its constitutional functions as money on a basis with gold. These two issues were to be settled once for all in favor of the people if Cleveland and a democratic congress were elected. Both were elected. For the first time since the war the democratic party was in full control of the law-making and law-repealing power of the federal government. The party was pledged to a tariff for revenue only, denouncing as unconstitutional the principle of protection. It was also pledged to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, to both gold and silver as the standard money of the country. The people thought, judging from the platform of the party and Cleveland's position on the tariff in his message to congress his first term and his letter of acceptance that if the party was fully restored to power, an extra session of congress would be called early in the spring; and they had a right to think so. Congress ought to have come together as early as April or May, for the purpose of giving the people the relief demanded and promised for more than twenty years, and for the purpose of remonetizing silver, or in plain English to give the country the unlimited coinage of silver 16 to 1. This was the meaning of the platform. This was the meaning intended to be conveyed to the voter. And if this had been carried out faithfully and speedily, the country would be prosperous, happy and contented to-day. It was expected. To accomplish that, the party was restored to power. The people demanded it. The country demanded tariff reduction, silver restoration, retrenchment and reform. They demanded and expected a reconstruction of the financial system of the country from bottom to top. But instead of doing these things and doing them quickly, what was done?

Every man in the United States with two grains of sense above an idiot, knew that, the importation of goods would fall off, and of course that the revenue would decrease as soon as it was ascertained that the democratic party was restored to power. And all knew equally as well that the manufacturing establishments in the country would work up the same material on hand, and

(Continued on Second Page.)

COALITION BETWEEN DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS.

Senator Morgan Says that the Money Power was the God-father of both the Democratic and Republican Conventions.

Very little has been said in the machine papers about Senator Morgan's charge that the gold bugs are running both parties. The following is an extract from his speech:

"Knowing that the people were aroused and would demand their rights, these conspirators, as an advance movement in the campaign of 1892, set about to capture the control of the veto power, no matter which of the great leading political parties should elect the President. They directed their supreme efforts to the nomination of the candidates for the Presidency by each party who they knew would use the veto power when needed to prevent restoration of silver as a full money metal equally with gold. They succeeded, and in doing this evil, they inflicted upon the people a wrong as novel as it was stupendous, and by means that threaten the utmost danger to the republic.

"Money, which is their power, their only power, was used in enormous sums to control the two national conventions as to their membership and the nominations. How much was used no self-respecting American is willing, it seems, to inquire. (Is this a slander against the Democratic party? They were both included? If it is a slander against either, it is a slander against both, not one.) The subject is forbidding. There are men who know these facts, but there are none who are willing to disclose them. The result was that the control of the veto power, as a reserved force to check silver legislation, was secured to the minority on these questions of finance, whether the Democrats or Republicans should elect their nominees.

"They had no bargain or understanding to this effect; they did not need this, but they nominated men for the Presidency who were committed in public and official utterances to the sternest opposition to a return to the free coinage of silver, and whose recorded opinions would be their platforms. Then in the national conventions they took care that in the pledges made to the people there should be a great show of friendship for silver, resounding promises, glittering generalities and deceptive flatteries which could be complied with as the party fraud in the second section of the Sherman law is complied with by a total subversion of the plain intent of the law.

"It was a sight to inspire mirth among the dead tenants of the catacombs to see two Presidential candidates striving to grasp the sceptre of the veto power that they might wield it for the destruction of silver money, and yet professing to be the friends of bimetallism. They led opposing and belligerent forces in joint campaign against silver. In those candidates and in those platforms the coalition began which is now being consummated in Congress for the defeat of the will of the people expressed in every Democratic victory at least since that began to have a history."

CHAIRMAN TAUBENECK

Says that the People Should Nominate Tickets Everywhere.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:—Headquarters is in receipt of a number of letters asking this question: "Is it worth while for the People's party to nominate congressional, legislative, and county candidates this year, where our strength is not sufficient to elect?" This idea is erroneous and it will not do for the People's party to follow it at any cost.

In 1892 we had a ticket in every State in the Union; we polled over a million votes, and became a factor in proportion to the votes polled. The same will be true this year, if we fail to nominate tickets in every congressional and legislative district, as well as in every county, and our total vote decreased on this account, it will be construed that our movement is receding and our forces disintegrating. No Populist can afford to cast his vote for any of the old parties, or remain at home on election day.

It matters not how a voter may talk between election days, his voting alone tells to what party he belongs. It is imperative that the State committees insist that every congressional and legislative district, and county nominate a full ticket this year, so that our total vote will swell above high water mark, because we will become a factor in politics after the next election, in proportion to the votes we poll next November. No Populist can afford to cast his vote for any other party, or to be forced to stay at home on account of having no ticket in the field. Therefore it is the duty of our committees to see that candidates are nominated for every office to be filled, regardless how small the vote may be.

The last thirty days have been eventful ones, more recruits have come to our ranks than during any six months in the history of the party.

H. E. TAUBENECK.

Not Fighting.—Mother—Horrors! You naughty boy! You've been fighting.

Little Son—No'm.

"Then how did your clothes get torn and your face scratched?"

"I was tryin' to keep a bad boy from hurtin' a good little boy."

"That was noble. Who was the good little boy?"

"Me."

Crush the machine and save the State.

HOW YOUR MONEY GOES.

SOME ITEMS TAKEN FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORT

SHOWING HOW CONGRESS SPENDS YOUR MONEY.

How Much They Spend For Ice, Bay-rum, Lemons, Cologne, Pond-lilly Wash, and Other Luxuries.---The Story Told by a Member of Congress.

(By Ex-Congressman Tom Watson.)

At no time since the late Civil War have the people of this country been in a better frame of mind to examine into the conduct of their rulers.

Party tyranny has been rudely shaken by its own errors.

Party bosses have presumed too far, and the people who were blinded by passion in 1892, now realize that the keeping of a certain set of professional politicians in office is not necessarily synonymous with the salvation of the Republic.

Believing that the time has come when the honest citizen, whether Democrat or not, would like to know how his taxes are being spent, I have been looking into the official reports of the disbursing officers of the House and Senate, with a view to telling the tax-payer some things which his party bosses and their hireling newspapers will never tell him.

These reports give an itemized account of the moneys spent by Congress in salaries, supplies, incidental expenses, etc.

Of course most of the expenditures are authorized by law and are free from criticism.

But the people have been so negligent about these matters and the temptation to be liberal with somebody else's money is so strong, that many an item, involving many thousands of dollars, has crept into these accounts to the utter violation of law and to the disgust of all the better class of Congressmen.

Remembering that every dollar thus squandered, without authority of law, comes out of your pocket, let us examine the items of the account.

First we will take the report of Mr. Kerr, Clerk of the Democratic House over which Mr. Crisp presided.

It appears that he paid out $425 for a coffin and fixtures for Gen. Spinola, a wealthy New Yorker, who died while serving a term in Congress. For silk gloves, carriages, telegrams, embalming, etc., connected with same funeral he paid out $123 75. For other telegrams connected with same funeral, for Pullman cars to New York the funeral party, etc., he paid, further, $224. The widow, it appears, stopped at the Westminster Hotel, in New York three days, and the Government paid the board bill of $43.00. Paid it out of your money. The same Hotel was paid $62.40 for the board of the funeral committee, also.

The Government also paid the New York undertakers $252.20 for their services. Paid it out of your money. All this you will find on page 114 of Mr. Kerr's official report.

Now turn to page 302 of the Statutes at Large of the United States for 1891 to 1893, and you will find that Congress paid Gen. Spinola's widow an additional sum of $5,000! A whole year's salary was given the widow of this wealthy New Yorker who died before he served you a single day of his term.

Gen. Spinola was a Democrat, and the House whose concurrence was necessary to the passage of this appropriation, was overwhelmingly Democratic.

On page 93 of the official report of the 50th Congress there is a statement of the funeral expenses charged up to you for the burial of the Hon. Sam. J. Randall. The coffin and fixtures cost you $525, the embalming $50; the black silk sashes $84; the white silk sashes $104; black silk gloves $15; white silk gloves $22.50; draping the church $125; and a few other items which run that part of the bill up to $1,039.50.

Then came the expense of carrying Mr. Randall's family to the funeral and back; also the expense of the committee to Philadelphia and back. Total cost of going to the funeral and coming back $877.16. Eighty one persons, including the family and committee, were carried to Mr. Randall's funeral at your expense. The porters on Pullman cars always expect "tips" from travellers; that is, little presents of a dime or a quarter. On this funeral train this custom was strictly adhered to. The porters got $5.00 in "tips." Your money. See page 94 of the report.

Remember, also, that Mrs. Randall got an appropriation from Congress similar to that of Mrs. Spinola.

On page 301 of the Statutes at Large you will find appropriations of $5,000 each for the widows of Messrs. Ford, Gamble, Houk and Lee, all of whom died just after election and never rendered you a day's service. To each of those gentleman a successor was immediately chosen, and his successor also drew full pay covering the same term for which Congress paid the dead men. Out of your money.

The Speaker of the House is, as you may have heard me remark, a very high and mighty potentate. In other words, one of the biggest of the big bugs.

Naturally, therefore, it requires a good many men to wait on him, and help him sustain the arduous responsibilities of his exalted station.

Hence Congress supplies him with an official called "Clerk to the Speaker."

This gentleman discharges no public duty whatever. His sole task is to puff the Speaker in the newspapers, and to scarify and traduce the Speaker's enemies. For this service he is paid about $1,600 per year. Out of your money. The "Clerk to the Speaker" at this happy period of the world's history is "E. W. B." and his puffs of the Speaker regularly appear in that crazy-quilt of journalism, the Atlanta Constitution.

But "E. W. B." is not the only candle-toter to the Speaker. He is also supplied with a "Private Secretary," at a cost, to you, of $2,000 per annum. Then he is likewise furnished with a "Clerk to the Speakers Table," cost $2,000 per year. Also with a "Messenger to the Speaker," at a cost of $1,000 per annum.

Thus you will observe that Mr. Crisp is supported, buttressed, armed and equipped in the most elaborate and costly style of red-tapery.

At your expense.

If you should go through these official reports, page by page, you would see many things which would astound you.

You would find our Statesmen fitting up Bar-ber shops on a costly scale, in order that they may be shaved inside the capitol building. No rent is charged the barbers. No revenue to the people comes from the investment. Several thousand dollars of your money is simply squandered in order that a lazy Statesman may have a convenience.

Turning the leaves of this pamphlet, you would be surprised to find how many curious directions your money takes.

You find yourself paying Henry Burmeister $25 00 every month for winding up the Senate clocks!

And by the time you catch your breath after this item, you find yourself paying Henry $123 in a lump, for repairing sundry clocks. (See page 129, Senate report.)

Then you find yourself paying $800 for a marble bust of Chester A. Arthur.

Then Henry Burmeister gets hard up again, and you pay him $50 for winding the clocks in the Senate chamber from Jan. 1, to Feb. 29, 1892.

You find youself buying 4,900 pounds of ice in January, and a like amount in February; and you begin to tremble to think how much ice the Senate will want when summer comes.

At this stage of the game, Henry Burmeister rolls up again and demands $25 for winding the clocks of the Senate from March 1, to March 31, 1892.

To cool yourself off after paying a man one dollar per day for winding two clocks, you whirl in and buy 59,881 pounds of ice. 59,000 pounds of ice for less than 100 Senators during March 1892! That makes 590 pounds for each for one month. Divide 590 by the number of working days, and you have more than twenty pounds of ice for each Senator consumed a day in a winter month. The Senate rarely sits more than four hours per day. Hence each Senator according to the official report, makes away with five pound of ice each hour!

In the winter at that. (See page 137 Report Sec., of Senate 1892.

Recovering yourself as well as you can, proceed to page 141 and see yourself paying the inevitable Henry Burmeister $25 for winding the Senate clocks during the mouth of month of April.

Passing by the statements of expenses for the funerals of Senator Plumb and Senator Barbour (several thousands of dollars) you observe on page 143 a curious item. You find that you are charged $63.35 for a lunch prepared for the Senate Committee which accompanied Senator Barbour's remains.

In looking over the report you constantly find yourself buying committee room furniture regardless of cost.

On page 64, you pay for one chair for the committee on the District of Columbia $65.00!

Enough to furnish a modest cottage.

Another chair for the same committee costs you $45.00.

For another committee room you pay $32 for one chair, and $75.00 for a lounge!

No wonder you Statesmen are lazy.

It cost you $177.50 to carpet one of these small committee rooms; $127 for another; $246 for another; and $355 for another. One Smyrna rug cost you $23; a Brussels rug $75; another $60, and so on. A couch for one committee cost you $75; the pillow for said couch $3.50. Dear me!

The Committee on Appropriations wanted a looking glass. They bought a "gold frame mirror" which cost you $40.

To carpet a room for the reporters of the newspapers cost you $220.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture carpeted their room at a cost to you of $192. Committee on Public Lands struck you for $322 for a carpet. Secretary's room cost you (for carpet) $274. To carpet the

Continued on fourth page.

THE SILVER LEAGUE

To Meet in Washington, D. C., May 22nd.

Office of the Pan American Bi-Metallic Association, 319-320 Boston Block.

Denver, Col., April 25, 1894.

Believing the present an auspicious time to accomplish something substantial for silver, thereby restoring prosperity and contentment among the people, confidence in our rulers and institutions, and conferring untold blessings on the human race, a meeting is hereby called to assemble in Washington, D. C., on the 22nd day of May, proximo, composed of representatives from the United States, South and Central America and Old Mexico, and all the states thereof, to memorialize the Congress of the United States to restore silver to its ancient right at a ratio not to exceed 16 to 1.

At the bidding of a power that has blotted out civilization in all ages, the law-making and executive branches of the government have stricken down one-half of the metal money, and debased and partially demonetized the paper currency, compelled the people of the United States to pay unnecessarily in the past 25 years $20,000,000,000 in interest, principal and discount, and by vicious laws have burdened the nation with a real estate mortgage debt of $20,000,000,000 and other debts aggregating as much more, and now seeks to reduce the country to a gold basis, and expect the people to pay $40,000,000,000 of debt with $500,000,000 in gold, to pay $80 of debt with $1 in money; reducing the price of farm products 66 per cent., and taking from the debtors the power to pay debts.

The census says there are $65,000,000,000 of property in the United States. The gold oligarchy has depreciated its value one-half, rendering the nation insolvent for $7,500,000,000; 20,000 people already own three-fourths of the property of the nation; 10,000,000 people are involuntarily idle, or unprofitably employed. The property of the nation is rapidly being confiscated; fields, factories and mines are deserted; every industry is stricken as with a plague; strong men, refined women and innocent babes are starving in a land of plenty; our rulers are rioting in luxurious living and saturnalia; frenzied with their success in the past, they are inventing new schemes of robbery and plunder.

When Greece, Rome, Egypt and the Netherlands went down about 2 per cent. of the people owned practically all the wealth. Are we not fast hastening to the same end? Is there not patriotism, manhood and womanhood enough among the people to call a halt from our rulers?

Let the brain, brawn and sinew meet at the capital of the nation. Let petitions be circulated in every precinct of the land and forwarded to the convention, until the voice of 40,000,000 of people shall resound in the ears of congress, that we may ascertain whether this is in fact a government of the people. Our demands should be respectful, but firm. No written credentials will be required, and any one favoring the objects of the association or the call will be recognized as a delegate.

This is a great and patriotic task. If we but seek Divine aid and guidance, our efforts will be crowned with success.

By order of the executive committee,

A. C. FISK, Pres.

ABOUT GREAT NORTH CAROLINIANS.

Her Distinguished Sons Who Have Held High Offices in the Nation.

VIRGINIA A. And M. COLLEGE, BLACKSBURG.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Under the head, "Great North Carolinians," I saw a few days since that the Providence (R. I.) Telegram was answered for saying that North Carolina has never furnished a President, Vice President, President of Senate, Speaker of House of Representatives, or a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Now, "Tar Heels" don't like to attack so small a State as the Telegram represents, neither do we regard New England people as very ignorant beings, but certainly it was sheer ignorance that allowed such a statement as the above to go before the public. (I hope not prejudice) To disprove its statement, however, I will mention some of the facts as I recall them. As you have said, three Presidents were born in North Carolina—Jackson, Polk and Johnson. The first left the State before becoming a man. The second graduated at our university, The third grew up an orphan in Raleigh, studied law, and removed to Tennessee. Indeed, all went to the daughter State to be elected. The Old North State has furnished two Vice-Presidents, William R. King and Andrew Johnson; two Presidents of the Senate, Jesse Franklin and Nathaniel Macon; and James K. Polk; two Supreme Court Judges, James Iredell and Alfred Moose; Cabinet and diplomatic officers to numerous to mention, but in the Cabinet I will mention one—William A. Graham—on account of his valuable service in the South American exploration of 1852. And, by way of comparison, I notice that North Carolina has furnished candidates for both presidential and vice-presidential offices, while Rhode Island has not so much as put forward a candidate for either since 1824, if ever.

If the press of any State could speak as that of Rhode Island does it would be the press of Virginia or Massachusetts. I hope the Telegram's statement will be answered by some older North Carolinians, who can, no doubt, inform the worthy journal a great deal further along this.

WILLIAM E. DODD.

"WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE."

A Book Giving a Graphic and Amusing Summary of the Proceeds of the Present Congress up to Date.

[Washington Post.]

During the week there has been held in this city a meeting of the military surgeons. Among the delegates was Dr. A. E. McCandless, of Pittsburg. Dr. McCandless is better known as Maj. McCandless as an ex-sheriff of Alleghany county. Rumor says that Dr. McCandless is to be the next Mayor of Pittsburg, but that is farther along. The doctor is an inveterate wag. He is surgeon in chief of Pennsylvania, and the members of the order testify to his love for anything that takes the shape of a practical joke.

It was during the session of the Senate yesterday, the military surgeons having adjourned, that Dr. McCandless decided to pay a visit to some of his friends at the Capitol. After talking to several members of the House, he called to him Chief Page Stewart, who is a brother of Weather Observer Stewart, of Pittsburg, and a personal friend of Dr. McCandless, with a perfectly serious air Dr. McCandless drew from his pocket a little pamphlet and handed it to Stewart, saying:

"Will you please hand that to Senator Quay, with my compliments?"

The book was perfectly innocent in appearance, and was entitled "What Congress Has Done."

Stewart took the book and started off. Dr. McCandless slipped over into one of the galleries and watched Senator Quay receive the book.

Senator Quay opened the book, and as he glanced from page to page his face relaxed into a smile, and as he went on he broke into a hearty laugh. The tears rolled down his face, and after a few moments he called a page and told him to take the book to Vice-President Stevenson, presiding. The boy did as bid, and when Vice-President Stevenson looked at the cover he opened it eagerly. He glanced through it hurriedly and then, as Senator Quay had done, he began to laugh heartily. He shook his finger at Senator Quay, and, calling the boy back to him, sent the book down to Senator Peffer. The gentleman from Kansas looked at the book for an instant and then he laughed quietly behind his beard. He passed the book to Senator Hale, and so it went the whole round and was greeted everywhere with a hearty laugh.

When some one picked up the book after it had been returned to Senator Quay and carefully deposited by him on the desk where he would not lose it, the curious one was surprised to find that, although the book had a carefully worded cover, the inside pages were perfectly blank. The joke was irresistible, and he laughed as heartily as the grave Senators had done.

"WHERE ARE WE AT."

The Party of Broken Promises Going to Pieces in Every Quarter.

(Washington Post, Dem.)

The triumphant column that entered Washington a year ago with Grover Cleveland at its head and took complete possession of the executive and legislative branches of the government with such loud-sounding promises of reform and prosperity, is already on the eve of a panic that may end in a rout without a parallel in the political history of the country, and the promised land into which they have entered be turned over to their old enemies.

Divided counsels and an army of stragglers are working the dissolution.

The Minnesota Democratic committee issued a proclamation reading out of the party eight Senators headed by Gorman, Hill, and Brice.

Gov. Tillman, of South Carolina, serves notice on the Washington Democracy that he is done with them, and that a new Democratic party will be organized without New England and the Eastern Middle States.

Ex-Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, at the head of the Democratic army in New England makes a raid on Senator Hill and his friends that means a war of extermination.

Senator Voorhees' organ at Indianapolis, declares that Hill is a hypocrite and a pretender, a Democrat no longer, and the most unprincipled apology for a statesman since the days of Aaron Burr.

Brother Dana in the Sun that shines for all, says that Mr. Cleveland is destroying the Democratic party by making war on its regular organizations, and is trying to build up a Cleveland party.

That staid and reliable Sun that shines in Baltimore says that there is a reaction going on in the country "against Democratic methods and in condemnation of Democratic cowardice, imbecility, and incompetency, especially as exhibited in the conduct of the Democratic majority in Congress."

From away out in Montana, where it was supposed the Democracy had an intrenched camp, comes word that the Democrats are going to fight under the Populist banner hereafter.

Boy and Dog Nature.—Little Dick—What did you run away from that dog for?

Little Johnnie—'Cause I was afraid he'd bite.

"Don't you know if you run away from a dog he'll run after you, an' if you run at him he'll scoot?"

"No."

"Well, it's so. Dogs is just like boys."

TWO DEMOCRATIC PLATFORMS.

1892—Give us a chance.

1894—Give us another chance.

ALLIANCE NATIONAL EX. COMMITTEE

HOLDS A MEETING IN WASHINGTON CITY TO CARRY OUT THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS TO INVESTIGATE THE CAUSES OF PRESENT CONDITIONS.

A National Organ, National Trade Arrangements, Insurance, and Co-operation with Kindred Organizations considered.---A Committee Appointed to meet K. of L. and other Organizations at St. Louis, June 11th.---Charter of National Alliance Amended.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, D. C., May 12, '94.

The National Executive Committee representing the Supreme Council of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, has been in session here since Wednesday. After a four days' session the committee adjourned this afternoon to meet in Topeka, Kansas, June 14th. Many important matters were considered and acted on by the Committee, among them questions which the Committee were given special instruction on at the last meeting of the Supreme Council last February. The following members of the Committee were present:

Marion Butler, chairman, North Carolina; Col. H. C. Demming, secretary, Pennsylvania; I. E. Dean, New York; Maj. Mann Page, Virginia. H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota was not able to be present. Col. D. P. Duncan, National Secy-Treasurer of organization, was present with the Committee during its deliberations.

CAUSES OF AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION AND BUSINESS STAGNATION.

The Committee having received information that the House Committee on Labor had reported favorably a resolution to appoint a Congressional Committee to inquire into the causes of the present depressed condition of the industries of our country, prepared the following address and laid before the House of Representatives, urging the appointment of the Committee:

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of United States:

In view of the pending resolution to appoint a joint committee of the Senate and your honorable body to consider the causes which have produced the present depressed condition of the industrial interests of this country, we desire to submit a few facts and conclusions by the way of urging its adoption.

That the people of this country are in financial distress, the increase of business failures, bankruptcies, mortgage foreclosures, defalcations and commercial wrecks, furnish ample and complete evidence. That poverty or parsimonious economy has come upon them, the ever-increasing hosts of unemployed working men and women who fill our streets and thoroughfares, the vast amount of idle machinery seen on every hand, and the unsold and consequently unused products of the field and factory filling the shelves of our merchants or moulding in great storehouses bear silent yet conclusive testimony. That the producing classes are industrious the volume of gross production is sufficient proof; and that the promises of a kind Providence are still with them, the rich and abundant harvest fully declares. Yet in the face of hard toil, rigid economy, and this abiding test of God's bounty, many (altogether too many of our people) stand in hunger and in rags, amid bursting granaries and crowded warehouses.

The people are not to blame for these unfortunate and distressing conditions. They have as a whole performed their part fully and well. But, the more they labor the less remuneration they receive; and the more they bring to market the less money comes to their pockets.

In 1867 each acre of wheat brought $23.05, in 1893 it brought only $6.16. In 1867 each acre of corn brought $18.87, in 1893 it brought but $8.21. In 1867 each acre of oats brought $10.05, in 1893 it brought only $6.90. In 1870, 4,721,000 bales of cotton brought $242,140,000; while in 1893, 7,549,000 bales brought only $224,400,000. In 1869 farm animals in the United States were valued at $2,507,050,048. In 1894 they are valued at $2,170,816,754.

The wealth of the nation in January, 1893, was estimated at $70,000,000,000; since that date, however, it is also estimated that this wealth has decreased fully $20,000,000,000.

If this estimate is correct, and we believe it is conservative, it discloses the further fact that the debts and money of the country have increased in their "power to oppress" fully 50 per cent., if not more. During this period there were over 80,000 mortgage foreclosures, and more than 50,000 commercial failures, which have stagnated all business and laid a paralyzing hand upon all productive industries. These conditions are not the creatures of a moment, but the steady growth of many years. Filled with hope, the people have battled courageously to beat back this increasing tide of want, misery and distress.

Now, however, in many sections of our country, hope is waning. As an evidence of this we see large bodies of unemployed men from many portions of the country marching to Washington.

We deplore this action on their part, as we deplore the causes that have made such action possible. We are glad to see that no such movement has developed in the South; but the same causes are there at work. There are there idle men, depreciation of values and demoralization of business, which, if unchecked, will inevitably produce the same result. It is simply delayed, because fewer men are employed in manufactories and other pursuits that made them dependent for existence upon daily wages. Besides the Alliance is very strong in the South, and has appealed to the intellect of the people, and urged them to bear with oppressive condi-

Continued on second page.

THE CAUCASIAN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

MARION BUTLER, Editor & Propr.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ONE YEAR, - - - - - - - - - $1.00
SIX MONTHS, - - - - - - - - 50

[Entered at the Post Office at Goldsboro', N. C., as second-class mail matter.]

CAPT. "BUCK" KITCHEN'S CARD.

We publish in this issue of THE CAUCASIAN a card from Capt. W. H. Kitchin. Notice that he says that he was one of those Democrats who promised the people during the last campaign, that if they would give the Democrats a chance and they did not repeal the bad Republican laws and give the people relief, that he would leave the party and go with the people into the People's party. He thinks it is now time to keep his promise, in as much as the party leaders have betrayed the people. He says that no good Democrat can follow the leaders of the Democratic party any further.

LATER: — After Capt. Kitchin's card was printed and the above was in type, we have received another card from him. If there could possibly be any doubt about his intentions in the first card it is entirely removed by the second. It will be published in full in next issue.

THE TERMS OF JUDGES.

The Supreme Court in response to a request of the Governor has rendered a decision as to the terms of Judges elected to succeed Judges who did not serve out their terms. They decided that they serve for the unexpired term only. It will be remembered that Attorney General Osborne's opinion was that they were elected for a full term of eight years. The opinion is signed by the Judges whose terms are not effected by the opinion. This means that four Supreme Court Judges will be to elect this year. THE CAUCASIAN thinks this opinion is correct.

ALLIANCE EX. COMMITTEE

[Continued from first page.]

tions, while they sought for the causes that produced them.

This is the condition of our people as we see it, to which we desire to call the attention of your honorable body.

There is ample precedent for this request, since the American Congress at one time appointed a similar Committee to the one now asked for, and the Parliament of Great Britain has appointed at least two or more for the same purpose.

In conclusion permit us to say, that the people are discouraged, they are losing faith in the several branches of Government; and we sincerely hope that you being nearer to them, will listen to their petitions, and give them hope and courage by ascertaining the causes of these sad conditions.

MARION BUTLER, Ch'm'n.
HENRY C. DEMMING, Secty.
MANN PAGE,
I. E. DEAN.
Executive Committee
National Farmers' Alliance and
Industrial Union.

THE NATIONAL ORGAN.

The question of a national organ was fully considered. The Committee decided not to establish such an organ at present, but to make arrangements with the State organs of the Alliance in each State and with several other of the largest Alliance papers by which the the official matters for publication should be published for them, under the department designated for that purpose. This will enable the President of the National Alliance and other National officers to reach the people in every quarter of the country at once, with all important information and orders.

CONFEDERATION OF KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS.

With a view of securing confederation and close relation with all farmer organizations, a special committee was appointed to confer with the officials of such organizations, with a view to secure the next annual session, at the same time and place. A committee with the President of the National Alliance as chairman was appointed to meet a Committee of the Knight of Labor, and other organizations at St. Louis, June 11th. This action was taken on invitation of Grand Master Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor.

SUMMER ENCAMPMENT AND BUSINESS AGENCY.

A committee with Col. H. C. Demming as chairman, was appointed to examine various sites for a Farmers' summer encampment; and also sites near some large sea-port town for a Business Agency and Exchange through which trade arrangemants can be made for all of the State Business Agencies and Exchanges.

INSURANCE.

The question of Insurance was considered at length by the Committee, and the meeting of the Committee which is called for June 14th, at Topeka, Kansas, is for the purpose of examining into the Alliance Aid Degree or Insurance department of the National Alliance. The Committee after consulting able legal counsel, filed notice with the proper authorities of application for certain amendments of the charter of the organization. Judge Foster, the special Nitrate agent of the Chilean government, appeared before the Committee with a view of getting the farmers interested in the Chilean Nitrate of Soda, which is one of the largest export products of that country. If proper details are arranged the Committee will probably make a contract for the use of this valuable fertilizer.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

SIMMONS GETS HIS PENSION FOR POLITICAL TRICKERY.

COXEY LEAVES WASHINGTON BUT DOESN'T GO FAR.

The Alliance Ex. Committee in Session — President Butler Speaks for a Government Telegraph Before a Committee of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, '94.

[Special to THE CAUCASIAN.]

Health officers of the District of Columbia condemned the site on which Coxey and his army was camping. Being unable to get a desirable site in the City, he on last Saturday moved his army six miles from Washington to the suburbs of Hyattsville in Maryland. What his program is, is not definitely known. Some think he will stay until recruits join him; others think that he does not really desire any further recruits, but intends to camp in and around Washington as long as Congress is in session. Coxey, Brown and Jones were convicted last Friday for stepping on the grass in the Capitol grounds on May the first. This was the charge on which they were tried. Their lawyers have entered a motion for a new trial; they say that this is an outrage, that not only twenty thousand people stepped on the grass on May the first, but thousands of others have, and some one does almost every day in the year. They say that he was really tried for his opinions on public questions, and that his conviction means that he is condemned by the powers that be for getting other men to think with him on a line different from the Administration and its followers.

SIMMONS' CONFIRMATION.

F. M. Simmons, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of North Carolina, was confirmed for Internal Collector last Saturday. This is almost an insult to the memory of the lamented Senator Vance. It is well known that if he had lived, that this machine politician never would have gotten pensioned by the government for his work in the last campaign in North Carolina. While Vance was sick in Florida, the machine was constantly threatening to go ahead and confirm Simmons without waiting for Vance to return. They charged that Vance should not delay the matter, but should return to Washington and let action be taken on the matter one way or the other. When Vance did return he served notice on Senator Ransom and others that he was ready to take action on the Simmons matter. But finding that the majority was against Simmons, the matter was again postponed at the request of Senator Ransom. If Senator Jarvis claims to stand in Vance's shoes in the Senate and to execute the will of the people for the remainder of his term, then he should have carried out the wishes of Senator Vance and the people. Vance's last public statement was, that he was fighting Simmons because he was opposed to the North Carolina machine. It is now to be supposed that Jarvis is for the machine.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President Butler, of the National Farmers' Alliance and The Industrial Union, arrived in Washington last Tuesday and registered at the National Hotel. The National Executive Committee soon joined him, and their meeting was held in one of the parlors of the National Hotel, Maj. Mann of Virginia, who is one of the members of the Executive Committee, did not arrive until the evening of the 10th. He is Grand Master of the State Lodge of Masons of Virginia, and was detained at Fredericksburg, where he officiated at the unveiling of the Mary Washington Monument. The Committee was in session until Saturday. General Warner, the President of the Bimetallic League called on the Committee, and had a conference with President Butler. The result of their conference is not known. The Committee sent a Memorial to Congress while in session urging the appointment of a Committee to investigate the causes of the present industrial depression. They said that they deplored the moving of the large body of men towards Washington as much as they deplored the cause that made it possible for men like Coxey and others to organize for that purpose; but the fact, made it the duty of every patriot to inquire into the cause.

At the invitation of the National Typographical Union, President Butler went up to the Capitol on Friday and appeared before the Committee on postoffice and post roads, of which Congressman Henderson is chairman, and made an argument in favor of the bill now before that body providing for a government telegraph.

In another column Capt. Lloyd makes a timely hit at the so-called International Bimetallic Conference.

Rheumatism racks the system like a thumb-screw. It retreats before the power of Hood's Sarsaparille, which purifies the blood.

CAPT. W. H. KITCHIN

Continued from first page

then discharge their workers and wait for the reductions pledged to be made in the tariff laws. That course and this only was business. Another policy would have been madness run to seed. But Mr. Cleveland waited until millions of workers were out of employment, until the money of the country had rushed to the banks in the great money centers, until the run began upon the banks, and they began to suspend payment, until business houses began to fail, in short until the country was in the throes of a superficial financial panic gotten up for the occasion.

At once in order to carry out the conspiracy and nefarious plot against silver, and in order to crush the energies and life out of the masses of the people, and reduce them to a condition more deplorable and humiliating than African slavery, he called an extra session of congress together, and in his call and message charged all the panic with its thousands of evils upon the Sherman act. In other words charge the financial disturbances, closing down factories, and making tramps and paupers by the millions to the use of silver as money, and advised its disuse and said the time had come for the two metals to part company. A subservient, obedient democratic congress obeyed the master's order, and thus the last prop under silver was knocked out and the financial conspiracy against silver was accomplished in behalf of the bankers, money lenders and bond-holders.

Now the Sherman act had no more to do with the financial disturbances, the low prices, stagnation of business and the closing up the mills and factories of this country, last year then the King of Siam. That act, if it had any affect at all, postponed the evil day.

To tell an intelligent man that the putting of about $4,000,000 of silver certificates monthly, redeemable in gold, in circulation in this country, reduced the prices of labor and the products of labor, brought about stagnation in business, closed both mills and banks and made tramps and paupers of three million of souls anxious for work, is such a stultification of one's common sense, that it is hard to believe that any one but a fool or knave would venture to make the assertion.

Now I believe the whole financial, commercial and agricultural troubles not only of this country but of all civilized countries is the result of hostile legislation in this and other countries against silver for the last twenty-five years. Of course the fact that the democratic party was honor bound to destroy the protective system of taxation is the direct cause of the trouble in this country with the manufacturing establishments and their laborers.

I know it is said Mr. Cleveland is not the party, that we can get rid of him, that principle and not men are to be considered, that the principles of the party has not and will not change, that the way to be is to still fight under the old banner and trust to luck and all that sort of stuff. Well, I have been doing those very things for 25 or 30 years, and begging others to do likewise. I know men are nothing in one sense of the word, but I know they are all things in another sense. I admit Cleveland ought not to constitute the party, but I am sorry to know that he is much bigger than the party in one sense. He has been the master of the party since he has been in public life, and will be as long as he is in public life, or if he should die, the class to which he belongs will dictate and control the party and dictate its policy. The Northern and Eastern democrat will control the Southern democrat as long as they are allied politically. All you have to do to the leaders of the Southern democracy, is to squall out Treason, Rebel, Traitor, and he surrenders, becomes limber-legged, becomes so conservative that he forgets his manhood and falls into line.

If there was any ground upon which I could still hope for better times for the party I would gladly remain in its ranks. But I have lost all hope of ever seeing the government in the hands of the democratic party. Cleveland is the head and front of Wall street and bond holding, creditor class. Tom Reed is the leader of the Northern wing of the democratic party in the House with a smart sprinkling of Southern democrats; John Sherman is the leader in the Senate, and ten Southern Senators with the solid Northern democratic Senators cheerfully and obediently followed his leadership. There is no difference between a Northern democrat and republican. When the test comes, they are together. In fact party lies and allegiances do not amount to much when interest is at stake in these degenerate days. David B. Hill declared the Wilson bill could not pass with his vote, unless the tariff on collars, shirts and cuffs was retained. Faulkner and Gorman said it could not pass with their aid unless iron and coal was protected; White and Caffeny declared the bill should not pass unless sugar was protected, and many more I could name.

If the democratic party ever puts its principles in practice in this country, it will be through a mistake or blunder. It will never do it intentionally as now organized and controlled Its principles and rights are eternal, but its leaders and dictators are unfaithful stewards and will not do to trust any longer.

For thirty years we fought for principles and finally won as we thought a victory. Our Chief Captain and all his Lieut. Generals, deserted us and went over and joined the enemy. They sold us out horse-foot-and-dragoon.

In the last campaign we promised if trusted one time with all the law-making power and did not undo the wrongs of the enemy, we would leave the party. Well, from our standpoint, the pledges and promises of the party have been violated, ignored, and repudiated, the platform trampled under foot. Instead of undoing the republican crimes of 1873, we have added a democratic crime of 1893 more infamous, because done by the denouncers of the crimes of 1873; instead of wiping out the principles of class protection which we have always denounced, we have recognized that principle and made it permanent. In other words the democratic leaders have followed closely in the wake of the republican party ever since the war on all great questions. As the republican party leaves a camp the democratic party marches in at the tap of the drum with flying banners. The democratic party stands to-day on the financial question where the republican party stood twenty years ago, denounced by the democratic party.

The democratic party to-day stands on the tariff question ahead of the old whig party before the war, and just where the republican party stood during the war, and for some years thereafter.

The four years of the first Cleveland administration cost as much as the preceding four years of thy Hayes administration. As the partd is now organized and controlled, and as the government is now administered I can see but a shade of difference in the two parties. Both run a foot race in pensioning the federal soldier, in squandering money on public buildings, rivers and harbors and in taxing and oppressing the people. The republican party has lied and deceived the people for thirty years, and the democratic party has done the same thing, the first opportunity they have had since the war. It is time the people were looking after their rights, if they have any left. W. H KITCHIN.

PROTECTING COTTOLENE.

The N. K. Fairbank Company of Chicago have lately brought suit in the United States Court against W. L. Henry, of this city, for $5,000.00 for infringement of their trade mark "Cottolene." The N. K. Fairbank Company sets forth that they originated, prepared, and put upon the market a new food product consisting of refined Cotton Seed Oil and a small proportion of Beef Suet, making a pale yellow material of the consistency and substance of lard, almost without odor and intended to take the place of lard in cooking.

In order to indicate the source and genuineness of their new food product, they originated, coined, and use as a trade mark the word "Cottolene." The healthfulness and many other advantages of Cottolene over lard were so apparent that Cottolene became at once very popular and is now largely sold all over the country.

The new food product and its name "Cottolene" have become widely known as the product of The N. K. Fairbank Company. The trade mark is described as a "trade mark for Oleaginous Food Substances, &c.," "consisting of a head or neck of a Steer or other bovine partially enclosed by sprigs and branches of the Cotton plant."

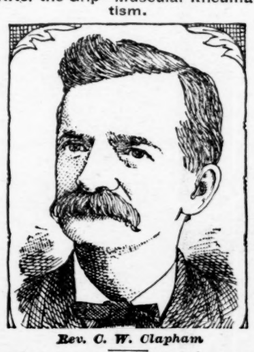
The N. K. Fairbank Company charges that W. L. Henry, of Macon, Ga., a dealer in fresh meats and food products generally, has been and is endeavoring unlawfully to avail himself of the benefits of the name "Cottolene" and its popularity; that he has been and is selling a product similar in kind, but inferior in quality, under the name of "Cottolene" to the injury of the original and genuine "Cottolene," and to the loss and injury of its manufacturers The N. K. Fairbank Company.

The infringements upon the trade mark of "Cottolene" have become so frequent, and so many dealers are selling an inferior article and claiming it to be Cottolene that The N. K. Fairbank Company are determined to protect their customers and propose to sue every retail dealer who is thus imposing upon his customers and infringing upon The N. K. Fairbank Company's trade mark.—Telegraph, Macon, Ga.

An Esteemed Pastor

Found Cure in Hood's After Other Medicines Failed

After the Grip—Muscular Rheumatism.



Rev. C. W. Clapham

The following comes voluntarily from a highly esteemed clergyman of the M. E. church, pastor of the Church Creek circuit in Dorchester County, Maryland:

"C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I feel it a duty to the public to send this certificate. I saw in a Philadelphia paper a letter from a man who had suffered from

Muscular Rheumatism

and had been restored by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had the grip in the winter of '91 and '92 so severely that it deprived me of the use of my arms so that my wife had to dress and undress me, and when away from home I had to sleep in my clothes. I tried five doctors and not one accomplished anything. Then I saw the letter alluded to and determined to try

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Hood's. Before I had taken one bottle I had the use of my arms, thank God. These are facts and can be verified by many persons here. J. M. Colston, Church Creek, supplied me with Hood's. I am pastor of the M. E. church here." C. W. CLAPHAM, Church Creek, Maryland.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other instead.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, billousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

COL. SKINNER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Col. Harry Skinner will speak as follows:

Plymouth, N. C.,	May 7
Kinston, N. C.,	" 19
Powellsville, N. C.,	" 24
Carthage, N. C.,	June 6
Statesville, N. C.,	June 8

ECONOMY AND STRENGTH.

Valuable vegetable remedies are used in the preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla in such a peculiar manner as to retain the full medicinal value of every ingredient. Thus Hood's Sarsaparilla combines economy and strength and is the only remedy of which "100 Doses One Dollar" is true. Be sure to get Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently.

Public Speaking.

Col. Harry Skinner by request will speak in Kinston, May 19th, at our re-organization. His name is sufficient guarantee that we will have a literary and eloquent address. The speaking will begin at 11 o'clock, a. m. R. B. Kinsey,
Ch'm'n P. P. Ex. Com. Lenoir Co.

A VETERAN'S VERDICT.

The War is Over. A Well-known Soldier, Correspondent and Journalist Makes a Disclosure.

Indiana contributed her thousands of brave soldiers to the war, and no state bears a better record in that respect than it does. In literature it is rapidly acquiring an enviable place. In war and literature Solomon Yewell, well known as a writer as "Sol," has won an honorable position. During the late war he was a member of Co. M, 2d. N. Y. Cavalry and of the 13th Indiana Infantry Volunteers. Regarding an important circumstance he writes as follows:

"Several of us old veterans here are using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, Heart Cure and Nerve and Liver Pills, all of them giving splendid satisfaction. In fact, we have never used remedies that compare with them. Of the Pills we must say they are the best combination of the qualities required in a preparation of their nature we have ever known. We have none but words of praise for them. They are the outgrowth of a new principle in medicine, and tone up the system wonderfully. We say to all, try these remedies." —Solomon Yewell, Marion, Ind., Dec. 5, 1892.

These remedies are sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles $5, express prepaid. They positively contain neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

Sold by All Druggists. aug. 10-2p

WATCHES for trading and speculating, from $2.38 up; price list free. Safe Watch Co., P. O. Box 180, New York.

M. E. CASTEX & CO.

A fall in Dress Goods, such as Goldsboro never seen before. New stylish goods, no old last season's styles.

And How About a New Dress?

You have no idea how pretty the Dress Goods are this season; rich colors, new weaves. For goodness sake, don't have that old dress made over again; let us sell you a new one. We have everything in Dress Goods; colors the fairies rave about; trimmings to match. If you are thinking of getting married we can save you a world of trouble by getting your outfit from us.

Run Your Eye Down the List

12 1-2 cents Ginghams for 7c.
20 cents Satteens for 12 1-2c.
30 cents, 1 yard wide, Dress Goods, in all the Spring Shades, for 18c.
30 cents Dotted Swisses for 20c., in Blue, Pink, Yellow and Red.
37 cents French Organdies for 25c.
15 cents Percales for 10c.
15 cents Crinkles for 10c.
20 cents New Crepon for 12 1-2c.

WE WILL SELL YOU THREE LADIES HATS FOR THE USUAL PRICE OF ONE.

As we can talk much better than we can write, come in and see a first-class stock of goods at "way down prices." Agents for Buttericks Patterns.

M. E. CASTEX & CO.,
GOLDSBORO, - - - - - - NORTH CAROLINA.

Every man cannot scale the wall that surrounds business success. Many have attempted it with a ladder that has proven to short. The man who is most likely to gain the summit is he who uses advertising as his ladder.

Would it not be wise to treat your business as you treat yourself? In the spring, if you feel run down, you take medicine—something to relieve that tired sensation. For your business a dose of advertising will be found an infallible tonic.

Spring and Summer 1894.

H. WEIL & BROS.

80, 82, 84 and 86, West Centre St., Goldsboro, N. C.

We sell Goods Cheaper than any other house in the State. We never deal in old and bankrupt stocks. We sell new and desirable goods only.

Extraordinary Values In

SPRING DRESS GOODS, WASH GOODS, LAWNS AND NANSOOKS; SILKS, CHINESE AND JAPANESE, THE VERY LATEST STYLES AT REMARKABLE LOW PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED a large Assortment of Handsome

SPRING CLOTHING

FOR MEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS, At 20 TO 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN ELSEWHERE.

Men's All Wool, single and double breasted, Suits in Black and Blue Cheviots, Serges and Fancy Mixtures. 500 pairs Men's All Wool Trousers $2.50 and upwards. 500 Boys All Wool Two-Pieced Suits $2.00 and upwards. Our Shoe Department is crowded with novelties such as Oxford, Bluchers, Patent leather ties for ladies, men and children wear. We guarantee a fit for everybody, and also warrant every pair shoes we sell.

We make Clothing and Shoes to order. Give us a trial. Send us your Mail Order for Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Carpets and Mattings, and we will give you our prompt and careful attention.

H. WEIL & BROS.,
(80, 82, 84 and 86 W. Center Street,)
Goldsboro, - - - - - North Carolina.

$100. REWARD, $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toiledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c

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SHORTHAND AND PENMANSHIP.

We have recently prepared Books on the above, especially adapted to "HOME STUDY." Sent on 60 days trial. Hundreds have been benefited hundreds of dollars by ordering our publications. WHY NOT YOU?

Should you later decide to enter our College, you would receive credit for the amount paid. Four weeks by our method of teaching bookkeeping is equal to 12 weeks by the old plan. *Positions Guaranteed* under certain conditions. Send for our *FREE* illustrated 96 page catalogue and "state your wants." Address—J. F. Draughon, Pres't.—Draughon's Practical Business College and School of Shorthand and Telegraphy—Nashville, Tenn. 11 teachers, 600 students the past year. No vacation. Enter any time. *CHEAP BOARD* N. B. We pay $5.00 for all vacancies as book-keepers, stenographers, teachers, clerks, etc., reported to us, provided we fill same.

May 10—2mos.

EVERY POPULIST

Should have a copy of the

Campaign Book

Now being issued under the direction of the

People's Party National Com.

This work is being compiled by N. A. DUNNING and will be the best work of its kind published, it will contain about 150 pages and will be sold for 25 cents a copy—6 copies for $1.00 and in lots of 100 or more special prices will be made. Any one desiring to become an agent can place an order and make a deposit of $5.00 and at any time they wish to discontinue agency all unsold copies will be taken back and money refunded. A special discount will be allowed to all who avail themselves of this offer.

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THE CAUCASIAN'S

SPECIAL OFFER:—For a Club of ten subscribers at 50 cents each (till after the election) we will send this book free. Address THE CAUCASIAN, Goldsboro, N. C.

THE FAIR ON WHEELS.

For one coupon and 10 cents.

It is almost as if the extraordinary wonders of the Great Exhibition were literally on wheels, and coming to your door. The very best and most memorable of that GREAT WORLD SPECTACLE is preserved in the

"Columbian Album"

of large and beautifully finished half-tone photo-engravings of

SCENES FROM THE EXHIBITION.

Its palatial Buildings, lovely Landscapes, Waterviews, Statuary and Fountains; Marvels of Art and Science; Mechanical and Industrial Wonders; Scenes of Foreign Life. All that was most wonderful and alluring, and best worth commemorating.

These are no ordinary engravings, but the best that combined artistic judgment and the highest expert skill could procure.

We know our readers will agree with us that nothing more perfectly artistic and satisfactory can be found in the whole range of souvenir publications. We are issuing this superb album

One part every week. 16 engravings in each part. Every one a work of art. For one coupon and ten cents.

Each engraving is accompanied by a clear, concise and comprehensive description of the subject shown. Parts one, two, three, four, five 6, 7 and 8 may be obtained at one time by sending coupon and 80 cents.

Address,

THE CAUCASIAN,

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

FRANK W. THORNTON & SON,

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

High Class Dress Goods

HAS ALWAYS BEEN A LEADING FEATURE IN OUR BUSINESS.

This Season the Styles are unusually pretty, and include many Novelties of a taking character. In this line can be found a variety of

Black and Colored Silk Dress Goods.

ALSO WOOL FABRICS IN NOVELTIES WHICH CANNOT FAIL TO catch the eye of the "connoisseur." It is conceded that the prettiest thing on earth is a young lady in Evening Dress. We show a line of Goods in Light Shades for Evening Wear which is simply incomparable.

OUR STOCK OF

MOURNING DRESS GOODS

Is complete, and contains almost any Style of Dress Goods that any lady can desire. Ladies who do not wish Wool or Silk Goods can find something very attractive in our unusually large and beautiful stock of

Cotton Dress Fabrics in White or Colors

To match all these beautiful Goods we show an elegant line of TRIMMINGS. ALSO LACES, &c.

Ladies' :: Sun :: Umbrellas,

IN ALL SIZES AND COLORS.

Ladies who contemplate taking a trip this Summer, either on a bridal tour or otherwise, can find in our immense line of TRAVELING TRUNKS, all the improvements which the ingenuity of man has invented.

We show in our line of FINE FOOT WEAR a specialty in the way of LADIES OPERA SLIPPERS AND OXFORD TIES for Summer Wear.

All these Goods are sold at Rock Bottom Prices for Cash.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS IN FAYETTEVILLE FOR BUTTERICKS PATTERNS AND BUTTERICKS CUTLERY.

Samples Cheerfully Send on Application.

F. W. THORNTON & SON,

Fayetteville, N. C.

"TEN MEN OF MONEY ISLAND."

This is one of the best books on finance that we have seen. No man can read it and fail to understand the money question. Send us a club of ten subscribers at 50 cents each and we will send you THE BOOK FREE.

TILL AFTER THE ELECTION

For only fifty cents. Send in clubs of ten with five dollars and THE CAUCASIAN will go to every week.

Subscribe to The Caucasian $1.00 per year.

THE CAUCASIAN.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., MAY 17, '94.

WAYNE COUNTY.

LOOK AT THE LABEL.

On your paper. Do not look for the "blue cross" any more. We have put our list in mailing type. Your name is on a printed label with the date when your subscription expires. Be sure to send your renewal (if you want the paper another year) at least a week before your subscription expires.

Mrs. P. V. Bungardner of Staunton, Va. is visiting her neice Mrs. Marion Butler.

Mrs. Capt. W. H. Fowle of Lynchburgh Va., was in town Tuesday night, the guest of Mrs. Marion Butler, her neice. She went to Clinton, N. C., yesterday.

Dr. J. E. Person will address a meeting of Fork Township People's Party Club, No. 1, at Person's Bridge, Wayne county, N. C., Saturday, May 19th, 3 p. m. All citizens are invited.

The Y. M. C. A. held special services Sunday, dedicating their new rooms. Rev. R. C. Beaman, of St. Pauls M. E. Church, delivered an appropriate address.

The Colored State Normal School of this city will hold its annual commencement exercises Thursday night in the Messenger Opera House. An admission fee of 10 cents will be charged.

The Superintendent of the Goldsboro Oil Mills, Mr. Chas. F. Taylor, was married on the evening of the 9th inst. to Miss Rena, daughter of Mr. D. H. Williams, of Wallace, N. C., the ceremony taking place in the Presbyterian church of that town.

On last Saturday Mr. Walter Sugg, son of Mr. W. H. Sugg, of this city, while seine fishing in Stony Creek, slipped into a deep hole and being unable to swim was drowned in sight of his two companions, who did not realize his danger. His remains were interred Sunday in Willow Dale cemetery. The deceased was 23 years old and leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss.

The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., which met in this city last week elected the following Grand Officers for the ensuing year: Grand Master, W. C. Douglas, of Carthage; Deputy Grand Master, C. F. Lumsden, of Raleigh; Grand Warden, W. T. Dortch, of Goldsboro; Grand Secretary, B. H. Woodell, of Greensboro; Grand Treasurer, R. J. Jones, of Wilmington; Grand Representative, W. D. Gaster, of Fayetteville. The Grand Lodge meets next year in Durham.

Memorial Day was duly observed by the citizens of Goldsboro and Wayne county. The program of exercises at Willow Dale Cemetery, this city, were interesting, especially the part of the Graded School children. The Goldsboro Rifles fired the usual salute. A resolution was offered by Thos. Ruffin Camp Confederate Veterans asking the Ladies Memorial Association to change the hour of holding services on May 10th in the future to 10 o'clock in the morning in order that the people from the country may attend. The resolution was adopted.

The newly elected Board of Aldermen have appointed the following city officials for the ensuing year:

Mayor—D. J. Broadhurst, with salary reduced to $400.00.
City Clerk—T. H. Bain.
Tax Collector—J. W. Gulick.
Treasurer—J. H. Hill, Jr.
Physician—Dr. Thos. Hill.
Attorneys—Allen & Dortch.
Chief of Police—A. B. Freeman, who will act also as street Commissioner.
First Assistant—J. F. Denning.
Second Ass't—E. B. Herring.
Third Ass't—G. R. Speight.
Fourth Ass't—D. J. Miller.

CAPT. JAS. B. LLOYD

Will speak at Lewis (Edgecombe county) on Saturday June 9th at 2 o'clock, p. m.

The Women Against Him.

The women of the Ashland District of Kentucky are holding meetings and protesting against the renomination of Breckenbridge for Congress.

Kinsey Seminary.

We acknowledge receipt of an invitation to the commencement exercises of the Kinsey Seminary, LaGrange, N. C., June 5th and 6th. Dr. Swindell will deliver the address.

Southern Church Conventions.

The Southern Baptist convention is in session at Dallas Texas this week.

The Southern Methodist convention is in session at Memphis Tenn.

COLUMBIAN ALBUM

COUPON

PART 8.

Cut out this Coupon and send or bring it, together with ten cents, to the office of THE CAUCASIAN, Goldsboro, N. C., and you will receive Part 8.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Reading notices will be inserted in this column for 10 cents per line for each insertion.

Snow Camp Woolen Mills,
May 1st, 1894.

With increased knowledge gained by five years experience, we are much better prepared for working wool than ever before, and again announce to our customers and citizens of central N. C. that we are in successful operation with additional machinery in good running order, and experienced hands, sufficient to double our former capacity.

We feel assured that our products for 1894 will be equal if not superior to similar goods found on the market and at living prices, "Tariff or no tariff."

Call on our Agents or write us for samples, circulars, price lists.

Shipping point, Liberty, N. C.
DIXON MFG. Co.,
Snow Camp, N. C.

May 17—4t.

Tarboro, N. C., April 30, '94.

Mr. W. H. MacNair, Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I have frequently used your Blood and Liver Pills, with entire satisfaction.

Yours truly,
James B. Lloyd.

MacNair's Blood and Liver Pills are a sure cure for Malaria. Send 25 cents to W. H. MacNair, Druggist, Tarboro, N. C., for trial box.

If you would be relieved of that "tired feeling" take MacNair's Blood and Liver Pills. For sale by W. H. MacNair, Tarboro, N. C.

Keep your Blood pure and Liver clean by using MacNair's Blood and Liver Pills. [May 10 4t.

WATCH THE MOVEMENT.

A Scheme with Mischief Concealed Therein.

Tarboro, N. C., May 5th, '94.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:—The leading papers during the past week have contained dispatches from London that an International Bimetallic Conference has been held in that city, for the purpose of discussing and considering the expediency of reinstating silver, on a parity with gold, as money.

One incident of this conference that forces a suspicion upon me that there is some "gold bug" scheme behind the whole movement, is that the hoary old fraud and arch-enemy of silver—John Sherman, Henry Cabot Lodge, "gold bug" Dan Voorhees, the traitor, sent telegrams to the members of the conference, expressing the desire that some measure or plan might be formulated, whereby free coinage of silver may continue at the mints of the world.

When Sherman assumes the role of friendship to silver you may look with suspicion upon the movement.

My opinion is that it is simply a gold bug scheme, having no purpose whatever of restoring silver to its ancient, dignified and time-honored position as a money metal.

True, there may be sincere silver advocates in the conference, yet if Sherman *et als* who pose now as friendly to silver are sincere they should bring forward a free coinage bill in the Congress of the United States, and let this great nation take the initiative in the matter. As grand and resourceful as our country is, and being the largest silver producing nation of the world, we should force other nations to recognize silver, without asking their aid or assent.

Let us not be diverted from the overshadowing issue of free coinage by the goldalators and plutocrats.

Let a distinctive American system of finance be inaugurated, such as existed in the days of the great Jefferson and fearless Jackson.

Oh! that a Jackson would rise up among us and scourge the money devils from the temples of our liberties!

There should be no evasion, faltering or compromising in our advocacy of free silver, and a change of our present iniquitous, and unjust financial system.

JAMES B. LLOYD.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Georgia.

DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs.

Have you no agents in this part of the country, or let me know how much it will cost to get three or six bottles from your city by express.

Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

NEWNANSVILLE, FLA., June 5, '91.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Georgia.

DEAR SIRS—I wish to give my testimonial in regard to your valuable medicine, P. P. P., for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, biliousness, etc. In 1861 I was attacted with bilious muscular rheumatism, and have been a martyr to it ever since. I tried all medicines I ever heard of, and all the doctors in reach, but I found only temporary relief; but pains were so bad at times that I did not care whether I lived or died. My digestion became so impaired that everything I ate disagreed with me. My wife also suffered so intensely with dyspepsia that her life was a burden to her; she would be confined to her bed for weeks at the time; she also suffered greatly from giddiness and loss of sleep. Some time in March I was advised to take P. P. P., and before we (my wife and I) had finished the second bottle of P. P. P., our digestion began to improve. My pains subsided so much that I have been able to work, and am feeling like doing what I haven't done before in a number of years. We will continue taking P. P. P. until we are entirely cured, and will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering humanity.

Yours very respectfully,
J. S. DUPRISS.

ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.

O'er every land, in every age
Some curse of creed or human ban
Has controvened the rights of man,
E'en now some subtle power
Enthrones the wrong, exalts the knave,
While idlers reign and toilers slave.

Chocowinity, N. C., May 4th, '94.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:

Bro. Cyrus Thompson was with us at our county meeting. He made one of the best speeches I ever heard, I think he did much good. Bro. Thompson is the right man in the right place. He is fully equal to the task. He spoke 2½ hours to a very large audience, and seemed fresh when through.

Yours Fraternally.
W. O. ELLIS, Co. Sec.

The Alamance County Farmers' Alliance in session at Union Ridge, April 12th. 1894, the committee on resolutions reported as follows:

Whereas, The reduction in the price of all agricultural products within the past fifteen years ranges from fifty to seventy-five per cent., and

Whereas, The price of labor of all kinds have been reduced to a similar extent, therefore,

Resolved 1st, That the Alamance County Farmers' Alliance demand as consistent with the above preamble, a reduction in the salaries of all governmental officers from President down to and including county officers, of not less than one-third to one-half of their present salaries, and this to continue until the financial conditional of our country will justify an increase of such salaries.

Resolved 2nd, That we will not cast our vote for any candidate unless they favor such reduction.

Resolved 3rd, That we favor offices seeking men instead of men seeking office.

J. L. Kernodle,
J. C. Garrett,
Y. B. Warren,
G. K. Foust,
R. C. Dickey,
Committee.

A CONVENTION CALLED

For June 4th in Roxboro, of all People in Favor of Good Government.

A convention of the people of Person county, N. C., regardless of past politieal affiliations, is hereby called to meet in the court house in Roxboro, Monday the 2nd day of June, 1894, to deliberate in the name of and for the interest of the people, and to transact such business as the convention may seem proper.

Let all who are opposed to the financial policy of Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party come.

Let all who are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1 come.

Let all who are in favor of a graduated income tax come.

Let all who are in favor of increasing the circulation of money to $50 per capita come.

Let all who are in favor of electing all officers by the people come.

It is the people's convention, let every one come, "He who would be free must first strike the blow."

The Hon. Harry Skinner, the silver-tongued orator and champion of the people's rights, will address the convention.

WILLIAM MERRITT,
Chrm'n Ex. Com. P. P.,
Person County, N. C.

Till November 15th, '94,

You can get THE CAUCASIAN for only fifty cents. Get nine men to send along with you at same time.

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK OUT.

The people of the United States will watch with jealous eyes the acts of their representatives. Rather than see another bond issue, bearing interest, they would vastly prefer to have congress use the power which the supreme court has decided it possesses, to issue treasury notes whenever necessary, and to make them a legal tender. That would be a loan without interest, which would be immediately taken. Coin is by no means indispensable. We can maintain a silver coin reserve by coining the seigniorage now in the treasury. We can add to it when necessary by buying more silver bullion.

Everywhere the people should speak out on this question in their congressional conventions. No more bonds for the benefit of the shylocks. No gold reserve for the benefit of foreign countries. This should be done in the congressional nominating conventions. Members now in congress, and those to succeed them, should be instructed to vote for no bonds of any kind, to pay the government's expenses by raising revenue and not by borrowing money. If money must be borrowed to meet expenses until a new revenue measure can be framed and enacted, again we say borrow the money of our own people by simply issuing greenbanks and paying them out in discharge of every obligation that arises.

No more bonds! No more gold deals!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

CAN YOU WRITE?

If you can we will give you a
FOUNTAIN PEN FREE.
Carried in the pocket.
Always ready for use.

The Holder is of hard rubber perfectly formed and finished. The Feed is of the most approved pattern, (the same used in a pen costing $2.00,) insuring an even flow and no leakage. The Point will write and last nearly as long as gold. Each pen is filled with the best ink and tried before sent out. NOW FOR THE PLAN. Send us 25 cents in 1c. and 2c. stamps or silver, for a half year's subscription to Virginia, a beautifully illustrated, 24 page, monthly magazine, with excellent information for the office, parlor, bedroom, diningroom, kitchen, farm and garden, with just wit and humor enough to drive away the blues.

Don't put it off but write to-day and you will have both the pen and magazine promptly. Address,
VIRGINIA PUBLISHING CO.,
May 17—6mos.] Richmond, Va.

POLK MONUMENT.

LET EVERY REFORMER CONTRIBUTE TO BUILD IT.

Take Up Collections at Every Meeting.

THE CAUCASIAN'S fund for the monument now stands as follows:

Amount collect up to Feb. 10th, 1894,	$172.48
Collection at National Alliance, Topeka, Kansas, $23.75, Contributed by the following parties:	
Mrs. R. A. Southworta, Denver, Col.	$ 3.00
Mr. R. A. Southworth, Denver, Col.	5.00
E. W. Crum, Burlingame, Kansas	1.00
J. W. McCreasey, Baker, Kan.	5.00
Jas. M. Williams, Home, Kan.	2.00
J. H. McDowell, Union City, Tennessee	1.00
T. J. Ogilvie, Nashville, Tenn.	1.00
L. H. Griffith, Atlantic, Iowa,	5.00
W. L. Delano, Ottawa, Kan.	.25
David Winkles	.25
J. D. Hardy, Heawatha, Kan.	.25
In addition to the above paid in cash, pledges amount to $114.75 were handed in to be paid inside of six months.	
Mt. Pleasant Alliance, No. 1227	2.00
Stoney Creek Alliance, No. 1200	2.00
Thompsonville Alliance	2.00
Mullens Sub Alliance	3.00
Colin Gray	1.00
Hatter Shop Alliance, No. 1382	3.00
A. N. Wells, Mt. Holly, N. C.	1.00
Henry E. McCulloch, Rockport, Texas,	5.00
Wayne County Alliance	10.00
Hertford County Alliance	5.00
Northampton County Alliance	10.00
H. A. Stilwell, Mint Hill, N. C.	.50
Johnston County Alliance	10.00
Rutherford County Alliance	5.00
Individuals of Rutherford Co.	2.00
Saratoga Alliance, No. 1020,	5.60
Davie County Alliance	11.50
Beach Cliff Alliance	.41
Rev. J. L. Burns, Oakley, N. C.	1.00
Howell Swamp Sub-Alliance No. 2184, (Green County,	5.00
Lawsonville Sub-Alliance No. 862, (Rockingham County,)	5.00
Individual collection by members of same Sub-Alliance sent through J. E. Stanfield and R. L. Saunders.	5.00
It was a mistake in last issue crediting the last two contributions to Rockingham County Alliance.	
Robeson County Alliance,	10.00
Youngsville Sub Alliance, No. 113, Franklin County	1.10
"Our Home," Beaver Dam, N. C.	1.00
Cross Keys Sub-Alliance, Rockingham County	2.50
R. L. Moore, Monroeton, N. C.	.25
Maple Swamp Alliance, No. 482, Edgecombe County	5.70
Pleasant Grove, Rock Ridge and Red Oak Sub-Alliances, Wilson County	3.06
Town Creek Sub-Alliance, Brunswick County	1.90
Bethel Sub-Alliance, No. 79, Anson County,	2.35
The same Alliance pledges to pay $3.65 more to the fund.	
Alliance mass meeting at Gillburg, Vance County,	15.00
J. M. Crawford, Elf, N. C	50
Thunder Swamp Alliance, No. 444	2 50
Flint Hill Alliance	1 00
Clubfoot Alliance	2 10
Branch Sub-Alliance, No. 971	2 00
Union Ridge Sub-Alliance, No. 1170	2 00
Lot Branch Alliance, No. 839	1.67
Miranda Alliance	5.00
Laurel Hill Sub-Alliance, No. 1484	1.30
Deep River Alliance, No. 185,	1.05
The members of New Britain Sub-Alliance, Brunswick county, contribute as follows: Sam'l Evans 25c., E. Little 25c., J. W. Brady 20c., Mrs. Nicey Millikin 25c., Miss M. E. Evans 5c. Total.	1.00
Forest Hill Sub-Alliance, No. 177, S. C.	2.25
This Alliance pledges to pay $2.25 more.	
The members of Hamlet Sub-Alliance contribute as follows: J. A. McDonald 25c., Eli Smith 25c., Geo. J. Freeman 30c., Dalby Gibson 10c., M. C. Clark 5c., R. M. Morrison 5c.; total	1.00
Pleasant Ridge Alliance, No. 1207, Gaston county	7.20
Liberty Point Alliance, Cumberland county,	1.15
Patterson's Grove, Elbethel and Bethlehem Sub-Alli'ns	4.10
The above lodges pledge $1.75	
Excelsior Alliance, Edgecombe county	3.00
Pikeville Alliance, No. 539,	.25
The above lodge pledges $3.70	
Snow Creek Sub-Alliance, No. 1713	2.50
Sweet Water Alliance	1.00
Essex Alliance	1.30
Catawba Creek Alliance,	3 00
Iona Farmers' Alliance, No. 4	2 90
Gold Mine Alliance, No. 775,	2 00
Rock Fish Alliance, No. 128,	1 50
Cotton Valley Sub-Alliance, No. 244	2 00
Fairfield Alliance, Lenoir Co.,	2 00
Members Fairfield Alliance,	2 05
Cairo Alliance, Cairo, Anson County, No. 67,	3 35
Above Alliance pledges	1 50
Thistle Alliance, Carteret Co.	3 00
Fairfield Alliance, Lenoir Co.	2 00
Members of Fairfield Alliance,	2 05
Smith Creek Alliance, No. 351	5 00
Indian Springs Alliance No. 773,	3 00
Oak Grove Alliance, No. 833,	1 50
Midway Alliance, No. 1261,	4 00
Grove Hill Alliance, No. 161,	1 22
Back Swamp Sub-Alliance, Robeson County,	5 00
Cotton Plant Alliance, No. 649	5 00
Harmony Hill Sub-Alliance,	50
Merchant Mills Alliance, No. 1190	5 52
Spring Hill Alliance,	4 00
Centre Alliance, No. 525,	2 00
J. Odum, Moss Neck,	25
Alpha, Cappa, Centre Point and Cool Spring Alliances,	3 70
Rockfish Sub-Alliance No. 846	5 00
Collection at Teachy's last August,	4 22
Peach Tree Sub Alliance, No. 45	1 00
Brantley Grove Sub-Alliance,	350
Home Alliance, No. 512,	200
Maywood Alliance, No. 1555, Alamance County,	500
Harrellsville Sub-Alliance, No. 1294,	2 00
White Oak Alliance, No. 317,	2 00

We will publish in this column each week the contributions sent in.

For Only Fifty Cents,

You can get THE CAUCASIAN each week till after the election. Send in a club of ten from every neighborhood.

DR. TALMAGE'S TABERNACLE BURNED AGAIN.

On last Sunday the Brooklyn Tabernacle was burned again. The fire was discovered about half an hour after the morning services. The loss is about $400,000, partly covered by insurance. This is the third time that this church has been destroyed by fire.

"SILVER DOLLAR."

The editor of "Silver Dollar," Virgilina, N. C., (and Va.,) writes us that his paper is Republican in politics. It took such a strong stand for reform that we naturally thought it was a People's Party paper.

Mr. C. F. R. Kornegay

Will speak for the Stoney Creek People's party club (Wayne Co.) on May 19th, 1894, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Be sure to read in another column what ex-congressman Tom Watson says about the reckless and unlawful spending of your money by Congress. These are facts that you have probably never heard of before.

WHAT AN ADVERTISER SAYS.

A One Inch Advertisement in The Caucasian Bringing Excellent Results.

RIDOTT, ILL., March 14, 1894.

THE CAUCASIAN Goldsboro, N. C.

Gentlemen—I am running a one inch ad. in your paper and am getting excellent results. I send you one of my catalogues by mail to-day.

Yours truly,
ALBERT ASKEY.

Attorney R. B. Glenn has written an open letter to revenue officers. But this couldn't be half as interesting as the letter Mr. Cleveland wrote to Mr. Glenn during the last campaign.—Durham Globe.

"Oh, these Advertisements Tire me."

Some advertisements do have that tendency. So do some people, and some books. Nevertheless bright people understand that the advertising columns now-a-days carry valuable information about things new and good. Such is

Cottolene

The New Vegetable Shortening

Common sense teaches that a pure vegetable product must be more wholesome than hog's grease.

Cottolene

is part cotton seed oil and part beef suet, refined and purified by the most effective process known. It is more economical than lard for every use, and imparts a delicate, palatable flavor to food. Ask your grocer for the

Genuine COTTO lene.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Caswell County.

Ridgeville, N. C., May 3, '94

A Populist convention called for Caswell county at 10 o'clock sharp in the court house in Yanceyville on Saturday June 2nd, 1894, to elect county executive committee, to elect delegates to all the conventions. That we are entitled to be represented and to recommend a man from Caswell county 18th Senatorial district convention for nomination, to put out a full county ticket if convention so decides on that day.

By order of the executive committee. GEO. M. BURTON, Chrm'n.

The People's party of Lenoir Co. will hold a convention in Kinston, May 19th.

Kinston township organized on the 12th and elected delegates.

L. D. CIDDENS

GOLDSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA.
WATCH MAKER AND DEALER IN
Silverware, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
ENGRAVING OF ALL KINDS DONE.

For Monuments and Tomb Stones

OF THE LATEST AND PRETTIEST DESIGNS, CALL ON OR WRITE TO

ROBT. I. ROGERS & CO.,
DURHAM, N. C.

March 8—3mos.

A FEW THINGS

We keep that we sell at lowest figures.

CONDENSED MILK, SAPOLIO,
CORN STARCH,
BLACKING BRUSHES,
BLACKING.
Smoking Tobacco, 5c. a Bag.
Spices, Ginger, Cooking Soda and Ivory Soap.

Miller's Drug Store,
Feb. 1—1y.] Goldsboro, N. C.

DO YOU WANT TWO PAPERS?

We will send you for one year THE CAUCASIAN and any of the following papers for the amount opposite:

Dakota Ruralist,	$1.35.
People's Party Paper,	$1.75.
Iowa Farmers' Tribune,	$1.75.
National Watchman,	$1.75.
Missouri World,	$1.40.
Virginia Sun,	$1.75.
Kansas Commoner.	$1.50

For the above amounts we will send you two papers one year.

Address
THE CAUCASIAN,
Goldsboro, N. C

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Selling out my entire stock of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS

At and below cost for cash or on time. This sale will last for only 20 days. Below you will find the prices of a few articles:

GOOD ARTICLE OF 4-4 BLEACHING at 3 3-4c.
A BETTER ARTICLE 4-4 " at 6c.
Hudroscoggin and Bankers Mills 4-4 Bleaching at 6 1-4c.
5 Bales 4-4 Unbleached Sea Island Domestic at 4 3-4 and 5 1-4c.
The regular price for these goods are 7 and 9c.

100 Pieces checked Nainsook, regular price 10c., I am selling for 5c.

A Large and Elegant Line of

HAMBURG EDGEING
AND
Flouncing of All Kinds

I AM SELLING AT SUCH LOW PRICES THAT IT WILL SURPRISE YOU.

Ten Thousand Yards of a Job Lot Embroideries I have reduced to 1c. a yard.

YOU CAN ALWAYS AT MY STORE FIND A FULL LINE OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

and they will be sold in proportion to the Prices mentioned for cash or on time.

I also carry a

FULL LINE OF GROCERIES,

Such as

Meat, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco & Snuff

HAVE ALSO ON HAND STANDARD BRANDS OF FERTILIZERS, ACID AND KAINIT, WHICH WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT COST FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

Remember the Place,

Joseph Edwards,
Champion of Low Prices,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

E. C. PALMER. G. H. RIVENBURG. A. W. FROST.

PALMER RIVENBURG & CO.

(Successors to G. S. Palmer.) 166 READE STREET, NEW YORK.

Wholesale Produce Commission Merchants.

Southern Fruit and Truck a Specialty. Also Poultry and Eggs.

Write for full instructions and Stencils. References: Chatham National Bank, New York, and Mercantile Agencies. [Jan. 11-6m.

A GOOD TIME

TO BUY. IT CERTAINLY LOOKS LIKE THE MARKET HAD

Struck Bottom on Sugar and Flour.

My Stock embraces almost any thing you may want. MY PRICES, quality considered,

Are as Low as Same Goods

CAN BE BOUGHT ANYWHERE.

MY GOODS ARE BOUGHT RIGHT.

And I will make it to your interest to trade with me. Give me a call and see if I can not do a little better for you than you have been doing elsewhere. Respectfully,

I. B. FONVIELLE,
WALNUT STREET, GOLDSBORO, N. C.

Do
Know
The cheapest place
To buy groceries
At
BIZZELL BROS. & CO
(E. Centre Street)
GOLDSBORO, - - - - - N. C.

RIVERSIDE FARM.

JAMES P. KERR, PROPRIETOR,
HAW RIVER, NORTH CAROLINA.
BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF
HIGH CLASS
Prize Winning Light Brahmas,

White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White and Brown Leghorns, Indian and Pit Games, White Holland and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and White Guineas.

Winners of 100 First Prizes and Gold Medal Leading Shows.

EGGS, EXCEPT TURKEYS, $2 00 PER SITTING.

If you are interested write to me.
April 5—3mos.

Rupture Cured Without Cutting

Patient will lose no time from business. Special attention given to all diseases of the Rectum.

DR. JOHN SPICER,
Goldsboro, N. C.

RACKET STORE.

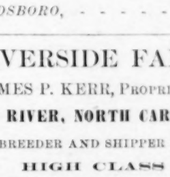
B. COHEN & CO., PROPS.

The cheapest place in Goldsboro to buy Dry Goods. Clothing, Notions, Tinware, Glassware, Toys, Window Shades, Curtains and Curtain Poles. Shoes for Men, Ladies and Children

MILLINERY A SPECIALTY.

Everything will be sold at the very lowest prices, and
EVERYTHING NEW AND LATEST STYLES.
COME AND SEE US AT
RACKET STORE,
(C. Kerns & Co. Old Stand, E. Centre Street)
GOLDSBORO, - - - - - N. C.

The Sumatra Gem, REG'D.



AT
WATTS & WATTS.
ALSO
DEALERS IN DIAMONDS, CLOCKS
WATCHES and JEWELRY,
BOTH PLATED AND SOLID.

An elegant line of Solid Sterling Silver just received.

Fine Watch work a Specialty
WATTS & WATTS,
Goldsboro, N. C

FOR THE RUPTURED

UNN'S AIR PAD ELASTIC BELT TRUSS IS THE BEST.

can be worn day and NIGHT with perfect comfort, cost (old and cheap) Any one can fit it. All Trusses guaranteed. Sent by mail or express prepaid on receipt of price $2.50. Sealed circulars sent on application.

AUSSMANN & DUNN 211 Madison St., Chicago.
Dealers in all kinds of Surgical Appliances and Veterinary Goods.

A GRAND DISCOVERY!

WANTED.—A live man or woman in every county where we have not already secured a representative to sell our "New Era Silverer" SOLID METAL Knives, Forks and Spoons to consumers; a solid metal white as silver; no plate to wear off; goods guaranteed to wear a lifetime; cost about one-tenth that of silverware; a lifetime agents average from $20 to $50 per week, and meet with ready sales everywhere, as great is the demand for our Solid Metal Goods. Over One Million Dollars' worth in daily use. Care of samples Free. Address Standard Silverware Co., Dept. 13, Boston, Mass.

General or local Agents, $75 Ladies or gents a week. Exclusive territory. The Rapid Dish Washer. Washes all the dishes for a family in one minute. Washes, rinses and dries them without wetting the hands. You push the button, the machine does the rest. Bright, polished dishes, and cheerful wives. No scalded fingers, needless hands or clothing. No broken dishes, no muss. Cheap, durable, warranted. Circulars free.

THE RAPID DISH WASHER

W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clark St. 12, Columbus, O.

To The Public.

Having taken my brother, Frank B. Edmundson in as a partner, I still solicit the large patronage I have heretofore received from the generous public, and

WE PROMISE

them in the future fair and honest dealing as they have received in the past. We will continue business at my same stand on Walnut street. Our aim will be to sell the best goods at the lowest price. We intend

TO MAKE IT LIVELY

for high priced dealers. We have on hand a tremendous stock of goods which must be sold to make room for Spring Stock, which will be in

In a Few Days

We sell for cash, our profits are too small to sell otherwise Look FOR HIGH PRICED DEALERS, if you want to buy on time, but we will undersell all for cash. We have big jobs in dry goods, notions, hats and especially shoes. Big drives in tobacco from 15 to 50 cents. Almost all kinds of snuff; flour, sugar, coffee, lard, and almost all kinds of groceries, low for cash.

Respectfully,
Ed. L. EDMUNDSON & BRO.,
THE HUSTLERS.

The man who is straigthforward in his advertising is sure of holding trade. His advertising brings a customer to his store; his treatment of him decides the question whether he will come again.

CALL IN

And Examine

A. J. Harrell & Son's

Large Stock of General Merchandise. We are now making a Specialty of

Shoes & Tobacco

Everybody must have the former, and many will have the latter. Buy from us and save money. We will not be undersold.

A. J. Harrell & Son,
(On Walnut Street, at the Centennial Pump,)
Goldsboro, N. C.
Feb. 1—1y.

Maxwell & McGee,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
SHIPPERS of COUNTRY PRODUCE
ALSO DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, BUILDING LIME, GUANO, ETC.

Kerosene Oil a Specialty—we keep the best made. Be sure to see our "Paragon Oil Can," the greatest novelty and convenience out.

MAXWELL & McGEE,
Goldsboro, N. C.

People buy of concerns that keep themselves before the public—by advertising.

FARMERS
LOOK AT THIS.

We have got FLOUR so cheap that you wont think it good when you price it, but it is just the same.

WE GUARANTEE GOODS AS REPRESENTED.

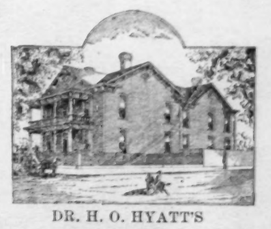
Sugar, Coffee, Potash Lye, Snuff, Tobacco, Salt, Molasses, and everything in the way of Groceries as cheap as can be sold.

You can buy Sugar here by the Barrel as cheap as you can in the U. S.

COME AND LOOK

at our cheap tobacco.

BIZZELL BROS. & CO.,
THE LEADING GROCERS,
GOLDSBORO, - - - - - N. C.



DR. H. O. HYATT'S
SANATORIUM,
KINSTON, N. C.

Diseases of the Eye and General Surgery. [April 26—1y.

The way to drive out error is to get the truth before the people. Put THE CAUCASIAN into every home and it will do the work.

HOW YOUR MONEY GOES.

[Continued from First Page.]

Senate room itself you paid $2,042!

Remember that this carpet is used but one term, then another is bought.

But we have not finished, yet.

Turn to the Report for 1891, page 99, and see how you buy cooling beverage for your poor Statesmen.

On Sept. 1, 1890, you buy $71.50 of Lemons and Apollinaris water to refresh your poor, downtrodden Senators. On Sept. 15, you buy them $35.25 worth of Quinine pills, Jamaica ginger, sweet oil and feather dusters. A most unholly and disconcerting mixture!

On page 97, you buy these laborious Senators $156 worth of Lemons, Apollinaris waters, and Babbit's soap.

An page 95, is another bill of $110.75 for Lemons and Apollinaris: also one of $91.52 for Lemons, Apollinaris and 304 pounds granulated sugar.

Then a third bill of $15 for same articles, same page, thus reaching the sum of $217 which you spent in July 1890 to cool your statesmen in the Senate. With less than 100 Senators to cool, even were they all presents, it would seem that $217 per month for lemonade was liberal enough.

During the same month, July 1890, I find that you supplied the Senate with 170,000 pounds of ice!

The cost was $425. Add this to the lemonade and you have $642—which was charged to you, most shamelessly and illegally, during one month of the year in order that your Senators might gratify personal appetite at your expense.

In June 1890 the Senate ice-bill was $535. Their bill for lemons, sugar and Appollinaris, $71.

On page 86, you are charged $231 for a bill of goods for the Senate which includes among its items, 1 china bowl, 6 lemon knives, 4 strainers, 1 sugar scoop, 2 covered sugar bowls, 2 ladles, 6 sugar spoons, 6 lemon squeezers.

Sounds like a bar-room inventory, doesn't it?

Where have you ever in any law, given them the right to spend your money in fitting up a bar?

The Committee on Rules and Conference on Appropriation is a great luxury to the tax-payers. The furniture of its room costs you a neat little fortune. Here are the items:

1 English carpet rug	$228
2 Chairs	48
4 Antique arm chairs	180
4 Turkish green leather chairs	220
1 Antique desk	90
8 Antique arm-chair	112
2 Sofas	120
1 Antique hall-rack	158
1 Table	65
1 Screen	30
Mats and rugs	36
Table	7
Shades, curtains, transoms	170
4 Special top mirrors	100
2 Brass fenders	24
2 Fire sets	20
1 Wilton rug	133
2 Table covers	60
1 Table	35

Add up these various sums and you will see that the Committee on Rules and Conference have their room furnished at the modest outlay of more than nineteen hundred dollars!

Enough to buy and stock a big plantation.

Going from page to page of these Reports you find unlimited towels and soap charged up to you; on page 114 of the Report of 1892 you pay out $144 for soap at one bounce.

Then you pay $20 for "one Chamois skin, large selected."

The Senate selected, you paid. Then come $81 for brushes; $22 for more brushes, $108 for more brushes; then $6.90, $16.50; then $57, then $49—all for brushes in June 1892. Not a good month for dust, either. Then $25 for nail brushes.

Then comes cologne, and bay-rum, and alcohol, and castor oil, and quinine, and ammonia, and castor oil, and neat's-foot oil, and gum camphor; then come $49 for combs, $123 for sponges, $104 feather dusters; $45 for more soap, $46 for blacking and blacking brushes; $12 for more alcohol, $193 for sponges, $6 for more soap, and $7.50 for pond-lily wash; and $12 for Brown's ginger.

This one bill of goods for the barber shop cost more than $1,300—for which you get no return whatsoever.

Any law for this expense? None!

The Reports show that not only is the pay roll packed and crowded with unnecessary employees, but that at the end of every session Congress gives the entire lot one month's extra pay. This amounts to nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

I noticed in going over these items of expenditure that one of the Reporters was buried at a cost of more than one thousand dollars to you!

Also that when a page, or policeman, or clerk dies, several hundred dollars are invariably given to the family as extra pay the deceased.

Do you say these are small matters? Not so.

No violation of law can be a small matter.

No betrayal of public trust can be a small matter.

No unjust expenditure of trust funds can be a small matter.

To every citizen, to every taxpayer this matter is vitally important.

Let any man read the cold facts, just as I have given them from the Reports, and then judge how near to corruption, to folly, to wastefulness to anarchy, the treasury has been brought by the two old parties whose unholy hands thus plunder the tax money of the people.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PEOPLE'S PARTY CLUBS.

The rules and regulations for governing the organization of the People's Party Club are as follows:

First, There shall be neither fees, dues, signs, grips, pass-words, or obligation in a Club.

Second, Clubs may be started in any locality by any reputable person, and organize with five or more members.

Third, The meetings of the clubs shall be public. Those who are not members should be invited to attend. Those who attend should be urged to join.

Fourth, The conditions of membership shall be opposition to the financial policy of Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party and a promise to vote with the People's Party to secure a legislature next fall that will give the people a free ballot and fair count.

Fifth, Each club shall have a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. In all other matters each club may make its own rules and regulations.

Sixth, As soon as a club is organized the Secretary should fill out the following blank and send at once to Marion Butler, Goldsboro, N. C.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CLUB.

County.....

Township.....

Name of Club.....

No. of Members.....

President.....

P. O.....

Secretary.....

P. O.....

Write very plain the names and postoffice address of the President and Secretary. I will send a communication for consideration at the second meeting of your club.

MARION BUTLER,
Chm'n People's Party State Ex. Com'
State papers please copy.

PUBLIC SPEAKINGS!
AND JOB WORK.

Notices of Public Speakings, Alliance Rallies and Picnics, Tax Notices, or any kind of Poster Work, size 9½ x 12 Inches on Colored or White Paper,

300 by Express for	$1.25.
500 by Express for	$1.50.
200 by Mail Post Paid for	$1.10.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER TO
CAUCASIAN JOB OFFICE,
Goldsboro, N. C.
Send us all your orders for Job Work.

P. P. P.
PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM
Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and hastitude first prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to functional irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 14th, 1893.—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 25 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.
MRS. M. M. YEARY,
Springfield, Green County, Mo.

Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores
Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles

Are entirely removed by P.P.P
—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON,
Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.

SEQUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: *Gentlemen*—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,
CAPT. W. M. RUST,
Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.
LIPPMAN BROS.
PROPRIETORS,
Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga

WARING'S PERIL.

By Capt. Charles R. King.

Author of "Dunraven Ranch," "An Army Portia," "A Soldier's Secret," Etc.

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IV.

When Jeffers came driving into barracks on his return from town, his first care, as became the trained groom, was for his horses, and he was rubbing them down and bedding their stalls for the night when the sergeant of the battery guard, lantern in hand, appeared at the door. It was not yet tattoo, but by this time the darkness was intense, the heavens were hid, and the wind was moaning about the stables and gun-shed and whistling away over the dismal expanse of flat, wet, ditch-tangled fields towards the swamp. But the cockney's spirits were blithe as the clouds were black. As was usual when he or any other servitor was in attendance on Waring, the reward had been munificent. He had lunched at Cassidy's at the lieutenant's expense while that officer and his friends were similarly occupied at the more exclusive Moreau's. He had stabled the team at the quartermaster's while he had personally attended the matinee at the St. Charles, which was more to his taste than Booth and high tragedy. He had sauntered about the Tattersalls and smoked Waring's cigars and patronized the jockeys gathered there for the spring meeting on the Metairie, but promptly on time was awaiting the return of the party from their drive and lolling about the ladies' entrance to the St. Charles hotel, when he became aware, as the lamps were being lighted and the dusk of the evening gave place to lively illumination, that two men had passed and repassed the open portals several times, and that they were eying him curiously, and chattering to each other in French. One of them he presently recognized as the little "frog-eater," who occupied the old house on the levee, Lascelles, the husband of the pretty French woman he and the lieutenant had dragged out of the mud that very morning and had driven up to the old D'Hervilly place on Rampart street. Even as he was wondering how cabby got out of his scrape and chuckling with satisfaction over the scientific manner in which Mr. Waring had floored that worthy, Mr. Jeffers was surprised to find himself most civilly accosted by old Lascelles, who had been informed, he said, by madame his wife, of the heroic services rendered her that morning by M. Jeffers and M. le Capitaine. He begged of the former the acceptance of the small douceur which he slipped into the Englishman's accustomed palm, and inquired when he might hope to see the brave captain and disembarrass himself of his burden of gratitude.

"Here they come now," said Jeffers, promptly pocketing the money and springing forward to knuckle his hat-brim and stand at the horses' heads. All grace and animation, Mr. Waring had assisted his friends to alight, had promised to join them in the ladies' parlor in ten minutes, had sprung to the seat again, signaling Jeffers to tumble up behind, and then had driven rapidly away through Carondelet street to the broad avenue beyond. Here he tossed the reins to Jeffers, disappeared a moment, and came back with a little Indian-made basket filled to overflowing with exquisite double violets rich with fragrance.

"Give this to Mrs. Cram for me, and tell the captain I'll drop in to thank him in a couple of hours, and— Here, Jeffers," he said, and Jeffers had pocketed another greenback, and had driven briskly homeward, well content with the result of his day's labors, and without having mentioned to Mr. Waring the fact that Lascelles had been at the hotel making inquiries for him. A day so profitable and so pleasant Jeffers had not enjoyed since his arrival at the barracks, and he was humming away in high good humor, all reckless of the rising storm, when the gruff voice of Sergt. Schwartz disturbed him:

"Chevvers, you will rebort at vonst to Capt. Cram."

"Who says I will?" said Jeffers, cheerfully, though bent on mischief, but was awed into instant silence at seeing that veteran step quickly back, stand attention, and raise his hand in salute, for there came Cram himself, Pierce with him.

"Did Mr. Waring come back with you?" was the first question.

"No, sir; Hi left Mr. Warink on Canal street. 'E said 'e'd be back to thank the capt'in in a little while, sir, and 'e' sent these for the capt'in's lady."

Cram took the beautiful basket of violets with dubious hand, though his eyes kindled when he noted their profusion and fragrance. Nell loved violets, and it was like Waring to remember so bountifully her fondness for them.

"What detained him? Did he send no word?"

"'E said nothink, and sent nothink but the basket, sir. 'E said a couple of hours, now I think of it, sir. 'E was going back to the 'otel to dine with a lady and gent."

For a moment Cram was silent. He glanced at Pierce, as much as to say: Have you no question to ask? but the youngster held his peace. The senior officer hated to inquire of his servant into the details of the day's doings. He was more than half indignant at Waring for having taken such advantage of even an implied permission as to drive off with his equipage and groom in so summary a way. Of course Nell had said: "Take it and go;" but Nell could have had no idea of the use to which the wagon was to be put. If Waring left the garrison with the intention of using the equipage to take Mme. Lascelles driving, it was the most underhand and abominable thing he had ever heard of his doing. It was unlike him. It couldn't be true. Yet had not Braxton shown him the letter which said he was seen on the levee with her by his side? Had not Dryden further informed every man and woman and child with whom he held converse during the day that he had seen Waring with Cram's team driving Mme. Lascelles up Rampart street, and was not there a story already afloat that old Lascelles had forbidden him ever to darken his threshold again—forbidden madame to drive, dance, or even speak with him? And was there not already in the post commander's hand a note intimating that M. Lascelles would certainly challenge Waring to instant and mortal combat if Waring had used the wagon as alleged? Jeffers must know about it and could and should tell if required, but Cram simply could not and would not ask the groom to detail the movements of the gentleman. Had not Waring sent word he would be home in two hours and would come to see his battery commander at once? Did not that mean he would explain fully? Cram gulped down the query that rose to his lips.

"All right, then, Pierce; we'll take these over to Mrs. Cram and have a bite ready for Waring on his return," said the stout-hearted fellow, and, in refusing to question his servant, missed the chance of averting catastrophe.

And so they bore the beautiful cluster of violets, with its mute pledge of fidelity and full explanation, to his rejoicing Nell, and the trio sat and chatted, and one or two visitors came in for awhile and then scurried home as the rain began to plash on the windows, and the bugles and drums and fifes sounded far away at tattoo and more than usually weird and mournful at taps, and finally ten-thirty came, by which time it had been raining torrents, and the wind was lashing the roaring river into foam, and the trees were bowing low before their master, and the levee road was a quagmire, and Cram felt convinced no cab could bring his subaltern home. Yet in his nervousness and anxiety he pulled on his boots, threw his gum coat over his uniform, tiptoed in to bend over Nell's sleeping form and whisper, should she wake, that he was going only to the sally-port or perhaps over to Waring's quarters, but she slept peacefully and never stirred, so noiselessly he slipped out on the gallery and down the stairs and stalked boldly out into the raging storm, guided by the dim light burning in Waring's room. Ananias was sleeping curled up on a rug in front of the open fireplace, and Cram stirred him up with his foot. The negro rolled lazily over, with a stretch and yawn.

"Did Mr. Waring take any arms with him?" queried the captain.

"Any whut, suh?" responded Ananias, rubbing his eyes and still only half awake.

"Any pistol or knife?"

"Lord, suh, no. Mr. Waring don't never carry anything o' dat sort."

A student lamp was burning low on the center table. There lay among the books and papers a couple of letters, evidently received that day and still unopened. There lay Waring's cigar case, a pretty trifle given him by some far-away friend, with three or four fragrant Havanas temptingly visible. There lay a late magazine, its pages still uncut. Cram looked at the dainty wall clock, ticking merrily away over the mantle. Eleven-thirty-five! Well, he was too anxious to sleep anyhow, why not wait a few minutes? Waring might come, probably would come. If no cab could make its way down by the levee road, there were the late cars from town. They had to make the effort anyhow. Cram stepped to the sideboard, mixed a mild toddy, sipped it reflectively, then lighted a cigar and threw himself into the easy-chair. Ananias, meantime, was up and astir. Seeing that Cram was looking about in search of a paper-cutter, the boy stepped forward and bent over the table.

"DAT CROSS-HANDLED DAGGER."

"De lieutenant always uses dis, suh," said he, lifting first one paper, then another, searching under each. "Don't seem to be yer now, suh. You've seen it, dough, captain—that cross-handled dagger wid the straight blade."

"Yes, I know. Where is it?" asked Cram. "That'll do."

"Tain't yer, suh, now. Can't find it yer, nohow."

"Well, then, Mr. Waring probably took a knife, after all."

"No, suh, I don't t'ink so. I never knowed him to use it befo' away from de room."

"Anybody else been here?" said Cram.

"Oh! dey was all in yer, suh, dis afternoon, but Mr. Doyle he was sent for, suh, and had to go."

A step and the rattle of a sword were heard on the gallery without. The door opened, and in came Merton of the infantry, officer of the day.

"Hello, Waring!" he began. "Oh, it's you, is it, captain? Isn't Waring back? I saw the light, and came up to chin with him a moment. Beastly night, isn't it?"

"Waring isn't back yet. I look for him by the eleven-thirty car," answered the captain.

"Why, that's in. No Waring there, but a half dozen poor devils half drowned and more'n half drunk, one of your men among 'em. We had to put him into the guard-house to keep him from murdering Dawson, the head-quarters clerk. There's been some kind of a row."

"Sorry to hear that. Who is the man?"

"Kane. He said Dawson was lying about his officer, and he wouldn't stand it."

"Kane!" exclaimed Cram, rising. "why, he's one of our best, I never heard of his being riotous before."

"He's riotous enough to-night. He wanted to lick all six of our fellows, and if I hadn't got there when I did they would probably have kicked him into a pulp. All were drunk; Kane, too, I should say; and as for Dawson, he was just limp."

"Would you mind going down and letting me talk with Kane? I never knew him to be troublesome before, though he sometimes drank a little. He was on pass this evening."

"Well, it's raining cats and dogs, captain, but come along. If you can stand it I can."

A few minutes later the sergeant of the guard threw open one of the wooden compartments in the guard-house, and there sat Kane, his face buried in his hands.

"I ordered him locked in here by himself, because I feared our fellows would hammer him if he were turned in with them," explained Mr. Merton, and at sound of the voice the prisoner looked up and saw his commander, dripping with wet. Unsteadily he rose to his feet.

"Captain," he began, thickly, "I'd never have done it in the world, sir, but that blackguard was drunk, sir, and slandering my officer, and I gave him fair warning to quit or I'd hit him, but he kept on."

"Ye-es? And what did he say?"

"He said—I wouldn't believe it, sir—that Mr. Doyle was that drunk that him and some other fellers had lifted him out of the mud and put him to bed up there at—up there at the house, sir, back of Anatole's place. I think the captain knows."

"Ah, you should have steered clear of such company, Kane. Did this happen at Anatole's saloon?"

"Yes, sir, and them fellers was making so much noise that the dago turned them all out and shut up the shop at eleven o'clock, and that's what made them follow me home in the car and abuse me all the way. I couldn't stand it, sir."

"You would only have laughed at them if your better judgment hadn't been ruined by liquor. Sorry for you, Kane, but you've been drinking just enough to be a nuisance, and must stay where you are for the night. They'll be sorry for what they said in the morning. Did you lock up the others, Mr. Merton?" he asked, as they turned away.

"All but Dawson, sir. I took him over to the hospital and put a sentry over him. That fellow looks to be verging on jimjams, and I wouldn't be surprised if he'd been talking as Kane says." Merton might have added, "and it's probably true," but courtesy to his battery friend forbade. Cram did add mentally something to the same effect, but loyalty to his arm of the service kept him silent. At the flag-staff the two officers stopped.

"Merton, oblige me by saying nothing as to the alleged language about Doyle, will you?"

"Certainly, captain. Good night."

Then, as the officer of the day's lantern flickered away in one direction, Cram turned in the other, and presently went climbing up the stairs to the gallery leading to the quarters of his senior first lieutenant. A dim light was shining through the shutters. Cram knocked at the door; no answer. Opening it, he glanced in. The room was unoccupied. A cheap marine clock, ticking between the north windows and the wash-stand, indicated midnight, and the battery commander turned away in vexation of spirit. Lieut. Doyle had no authority to be absent from the post.

It was dark and storming furiously when the bugles of the battery sounded the reveille, and by the light of the swinging lanterns the men marched away in their canvass stable rig, looking like a column of ghosts. Yet, despite the gale and the torrents of rain, Pierce was in no wise surprised to find Cram at his elbow when the horses were led out to water.

"Groom indoors this morning, Mr. Pierce. Is Waring home?"

"No, sir; Ananias told me when he brought me up my coffee."

"Hold the morning report, then, until I come to the office. I fear we have both first lieutenants to report absent to-day. You and I may have to go to town; so get your breakfast early. We will ride. I doubt if even an ambulance could get through. Tell me, Pierce, have you spoken to Waring about—about that matter we were discussing? Has he ever given you any idea that he had received warning of any kind from old Lascelles—or any of his friends?"

"No, sir. I've had no chance to speak, to be sure, and, so far as I could observe, he and Mr. Lascelles seemed on very excellent terms only a few days ago."

"Well, I wish I had spoken myself," said Cram, and turned away.

That morning, with two first lieutenants absent without leave, the report of Light Battery "X" went into the adjutant's office just as its commander and his junior subaltern went out and silently mounted the dripping horses standing in front. The two orderlies, with their heads poked through the slit of their ponchos, briskly seated themselves in saddle, and then the colonel hurried forth just in time to hail:

"Oh, Cram! one minute." And Cram reined about and rode to the side of the post commander, who stood under the shelter of the broad gallery.

"I wouldn't say anything about this to anyone at headquarters except Reynolds. There's no one else on the staff to whom Waring would apply, is there?"

"No one, sir. Reynolds is the only man I can think of."

"Will you send an orderly back with word as soon as you know?"

"Yes, sir, the moment I hear. And-d—shall I send you word from—there"—and Cram nodded northward, and then, in a lower tone, "as to Doyle?"

"Oh, damn Doyle! I don't care if he never—" But here the commander of the post regained control of himself, and with parting wave of the hand turned back to his office.

Riding single file up the levee, for the city road was one long pool, with the swollen river on their left, and the slanting torrents of rain obscuring all objects on the other hand, the party made its way for several squares without exchanging a word. Presently the leading file came opposite the high wall of the Lascelles place. The green latticed gate stood open—an unusual thing—and both officers bent low over their pommels and gazed along the dark, rain-swept alley to the pillared portico dimly seen beyond. Not a soul was in sight. The water was already on a level with the banquette, and would soon be running across and into the gate. A vagabond dog skulking about the place gave vent to a mournful howl. A sudden thought struck the captain. He led the way down the slope and forded across to the north side, the others following.

"Joyce," said he to his orderly, "dismount and go in there and ring at the door. Ask if Mr. Lascelles is home. If not, ask if madame has any message she would like to send to town, or if we can be of any service."

The soldier was gone but a moment, and came hurrying back, a negro boy, holding a long fold of matting over his head to shed the rain, chasing at his heels. It was Alphonse.

"M'sieu' not yet of return," said he, in labored translation of his negro French, "and madame remain chez Mme. d'Hervilly. I am alone wiz my mudder, and she has fear."

"Oh, it's all right, I fancy," said Cram, reassuringly. "They were caught by the storm, and wisely stayed uptown. I saw your gate open, so we stopped to inquire. We'll ride over to Mme. d'Hervilly's and ask for them. How came your gate open?"

"Mo coh'nais pas; I gunn' sard. It was lock' last night."

"Why, that's odd," said Cram. "Better bolt it now, or all the cattle along the levee will be in there. You can't look out the water, though. Who had the key besides Mr. Lascelles or madame?"

"Nobody, sare; but there is muddy foots all over the piazza."

"The devil! I'll have to look in for a moment." A nod to Pierce brought him too from the saddle, and the officers handed their reins to the orderlies. Then together they entered the gate and strode up the white shell walk, looking curiously, about them through the dripping shrubbery. Again that dismal howl was raised, and Pierce, stopping with impatient exclamation, tore half a brick from the yielding border of the walk and sent it hurtling through the trees. With his tail between his legs, the brute darted from behind a sheltering bush, scurried away around the corner of the house, glancing fearfully back, then, halting at safe distance, squatted on his haunches and lifted up his mournful voice again.

"Whose dog is that?" demanded Cram.

"M'sieu' l'Philippe's; he not now here. He is de brudder to monsieur."

At the steps the captain bent and closely examined them and the floor of the low veranda to which they led. Both were disfigured by muddy footprints. Pierce would have gone still farther in the investigation, but his senior held up a warning hand.

"Two men have been here," he muttered. "They have tried the door and tried the blinds. Where did you sleep last night, boy?" and with the words he turned suddenly on the negro. "Did you hear no sound?"

"No, sare. I sleep in my bed,—'way back. No, I hear noting,—noting." And now the negro's face was twitching, his eyes staring. Something in the soldier's stern voice told him that there was tragedy in the air.

"If this door is locked, go around and open it from within," said Cram, briefly. Then, as Alphonse disappeared around the north side, he stepped back to the shell walk and followed one of its branches around the other. An instant later Pierce heard him call. Hastening in his wake, the youngster came upon his captain standing under a window, one of whose blinds was hanging partly open, water standing in pools all around him.

"Look here," was all he said, and pointed upward.

The sill was above the level of their heads, but both could see that the sash was raised. All was darkness within.

"Come with me," was Cram's next order, and the lieutenant followed. Alphonse was unlocking the front door, and now threw it open. Cram strode into the wide hall-way straight to a door of the east side. It was locked. "Open this, Alphonse," he said.

"I have not the key. It is ever with M'sieu' Lascelles. It is his library."

Cram stepped back, gave one vigorous kick with a heavy riding-boot, and the frail door flew open with a crash. For a moment the darkness was such that no object could be distinguished within. The negro servant hung back, trembling from some indefinable dread. The captain, his hand on the door-knob, stepped quickly into the gloomy apartment, Pierce close at his heels. A broad, flat-topped desk stood in the center of the room. Some shelves and books were dimly visible against the wall. Some of the drawers of the desk were open, and there was a litter of papers on the desk, and others were strewn in the big rattan chair, some on the floor. Two student-lamps could be dimly distinguished, one on the big desk, another on a little reading-table placed not far from the south window, whose blinds, half open, admitted almost the only light that entered the room. With its head near this reading-table and faintly visible, a bamboo lounge stretched its length towards the southward windows, where all was darkness, and something vague and indistinguishable lay extended upon the lounge. Cram marched half-way across the floor, then stopped short, glanced down, stepped quickly to one side, shifting his heavily-booted foot as though to avoid some such muddy pool as those encountered without.

"Take care," he whispered, and motioned warningly to Pierce. "Come here and open these shutters, Alphonse," were the next words. But once again that prolonged, dismal, mournful howl was heard under the south window, and the negro, seized with uncontrollable panic, turned back and clung trembling to the opposite wall.

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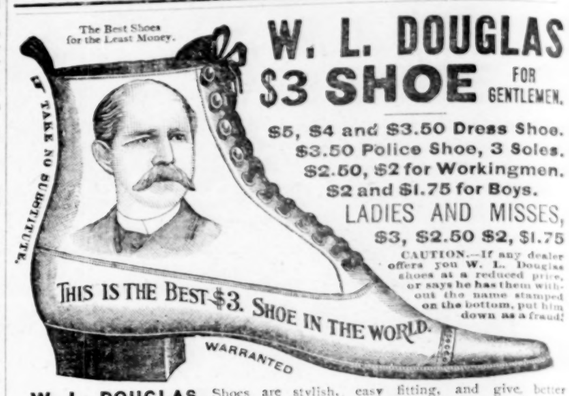

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